

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22.

VICTORIA, B. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896.

No. 121

Arrived by Express.

## Ebony Goods.

HAIR BRUSHES,  
MILITARY BRUSHES,  
HAND MIRRORS.

Make your selection at once as the Canadian stock of these Popular Goods is very limited.

SILVER UMBRELLA CLASPS.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, Etc., 47 Government Street.

## The Westside's

Great Clearance Sale of  
Winter Goods is Now On.  
See Circular Enclosed.

What Our January Offering in  
Dress Goods Means

It means that all those pretty fabrics which you and others have admired are price clipped to about one-half to take them away. Every yard was bought for regular trade, and there are no flimsy, flashy fabrics at any price. Come and get samples; consult your dressmaker. It's a chance for the cheapest stylish gown you ever had.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

January 20th, 1896.

## Reduced

To 30 Cents per lb.

The  
Finest  
Delta  
Creamery  
Butter

Arrives each steamer and sold only by

Erskine, Wall & Co.

## Snow or Rain

We are ready for business. All  
business has a money  
basis.

Dollars Talk.

A little Cash Talk with Our Patrons

Sugar has gone up and it is 20 lbs. for \$1.00, 7 lbs. Rolled Oats for 25c is a starter for Breakfast, Pratt's Astral Oil, NOT REFINED tins, \$1.50; Jam, 5 lb. pails, 40c; Seafoam Soap, light as a bubble, try it.

DIXIE H. ROSS.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside.

The Oxford Range

Leads them all in Style, Economy and Price. Just the Range you want. Our Lines of Tinware, Glassware, Crockery and Hardware are complete. Carpenters Tools a Specialty.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

## Don't Cough

But if you do cough, take  
LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE  
and you WON'T COUGH.

JOHN COCHRANE, Druggist.  
N.-W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOCIAL AND DANCE in Daughters of  
England Hall, View street, Thursday,  
30th inst. ja22-4

LOST—Brown leather pocket book contain-  
ing receipts, etc. A liberal reward for its  
return to Times office. ja22-3

WANTED—A lady to take charge of a  
house and one child for six weeks. Ap-  
ply at Times office. ja22-2

LOST—A coil of tin pipe. Finder will please  
leave at Grotto Saloon. ja21-2

SHINGLES FOR SALE—In quantities to  
suit purchaser; \$1.10 per thousand, deliv-  
ered at lumber yard, Apply, Mann, Hol-  
land & Co., 29 1/2 Broad St. ja22-2

FOR SALE—Calligraph typewriter, in first-  
class condition, cheap. Address "Type-  
writer, P. O. Box 214. ja22-2t

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—"Changes"  
for standing advertisements must be  
handed in at the office before 11 a.m.  
of the day the "Change" is desired to  
appear.

## Push the Button

Of our bell at any hour of the night  
and you will be promptly attended  
to. We are light sleepers.

Dean & Hiscocks,  
Chemists and Druggists, Corner of  
Yates and Broad Streets.

To Rent or Lease

## THE SIDNEY SAW MILL

Equipped with all modern improve-  
ments. For Terms and further infor-  
mation apply to  
MEISTERMAN & CO.,  
75 Government St.

GRAND

## Concert.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.

—BY—

First Presbyterian Church Choir,

Church Hall, Blanchard St.,

THIS EVENING.  
ADMISSION 50c.



## Dominion Election!

Members of the Opposition Sub-  
Committee No. 6 are requested to  
meet at the Province Office,  
15 Broad Street, at 5:30 p.m.  
TO-DAY, (Wednesday), 22nd  
January.

A. H. SCAIFE,  
Chairman.

### MURDERED A LONE WOMAN.

Brutes Break in and Strangle a Woman  
for Robbery.

New York, Jan. 22.—Miss Mary E.  
Hills, a retired school teacher, of ample  
means, known as a poetess, whose ver-  
ses have appeared in New York news-  
papers and several magazines, was  
found dead in her cottage yesterday.  
The dead body was discovered by neigh-  
bors who went to make a social call  
and found the cottage door locked. Her  
dress was disarranged, torn almost  
from her body; her arms were tied to-  
gether by a stocking, and thrown over  
her head was a fur cape. The marks on  
the woman's throat would indicate  
that she was strangled. In the bed-  
chamber where Miss Hills slept every-  
thing was in confusion. Everywhere  
were evidences of a severe struggle,  
showing that the woman fought hard  
for her life. From the appearance of  
the house it is believed that a complete  
search had been made for valuables. Dr.  
Maxwell, who examined the body at the  
request of the coroner, will not give a  
definite opinion as to the cause of death.

A LITTLE BEYOND THE LINE.  
Some Senators Would Have the U. S. Man-  
age the Earth.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Mr. Cullom, from  
the senate committee on foreign relations,  
reported a resolution in the senate to-day  
relative to the Armenian troubles. It re-  
cites the provision of the Treaty of Berlin  
as to religious freedom and resolves it is  
the imperative duty of the United States  
to express the hope that the European Pow-  
ers will bring about the carrying out of  
the treaty. It requests the president to  
transmit this resolution to the Powers. It  
asserts that the senate and house will  
support the president in doing all he can  
to alleviate the present condi-  
tion. He asks for immediate action on  
the resolution. Several senators suggested  
that the resolution should go over, and  
it was so ordered.

—Ozell & Morris' jams and jellies are  
absolutely pure.

## THE QUEEN'S AFFLICTION

Prince Henry of Battenburg, Hus-  
band of Her Majesty's Favor-  
ite Daughter, Dead.

The Ashanti Plague was Not Exactly  
One for Him—He Contract-  
ed Fever.

Princess Beatrice and the Queen  
Prostrated—Public Functions  
Postponed.

London, Jan. 22.—The Press Association  
has a dispatch from Cowes, Isle of  
Wight, saying that news has been re-  
ceived at Osborne, that Prince Henry  
of Battenburg, husband of Princess  
Beatrice, who went to Ashanti in a  
special capacity, and contracted fever  
there, is dead.

Prince Henry Maurice was the third  
son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg,  
nephew of Ludwig IV., grand duke of  
Hesse. He married Beatrice, fourth  
daughter of the Queen, in 1885, and  
there are four children of the marriage.  
He was born on October 5th, 1868, was  
governor of the Isle of Wight and as  
Carisbrook Castle.

Later—The news of the death of  
Prince Henry of Battenburg is officially  
confirmed. The Queen and Princess  
Beatrice are prostrated with grief. From  
the few details received it appears that  
the Prince had a relapse yesterday  
while on board the British cruiser  
Blonde, on the way to Madeira with  
the sick man. In spite of the efforts of  
the special surgeon in attendance, and  
the ship's surgeon, the prince died at  
10 o'clock last evening. The Blonde  
then returned to Sierra Leone, from  
which place the news was called to the  
admiralty, and was by that department  
communicated to the Queen and the  
Princess of Wales. The boat reached  
Sierra Leone this morning.

The first lord of the admiralty, Hon.  
George J. Goschen, after consulting  
with the Queen, gave instructions that  
the Blonde be ordered to bring the re-  
mains of the prince to England. The  
greatest sorrow is manifested through-  
out the Isle of Wight at the death of  
Prince Henry, and flags are everywhere  
at half-mast.

Prince Henry's death will make a de-  
cisive difference in all court plans. The  
period of mourning for the late prince  
will extend over the coming season, and  
all drawing rooms have been abandoned.  
While Prince Henry of Battenburg was  
popular on the whole with the people,  
he was well liked by all those who had  
the pleasure of knowing him personally.  
He was a splendid athlete, a loving hus-  
band, a good sportsman, sailed his own  
yacht skillfully, and to those around  
him he was unpretending and consider-  
ate, and was a great favorite with the  
Queen.

London, Jan. 22.—The review of the  
Army and Air Force on Spithead has again  
been postponed, the reason given being  
that the weather was too foggy for Her  
Majesty to be able to witness the re-  
view from Osborne house, but it is re-  
ported that the real reason of the post-  
ponement of the review is the receipt  
of the news of the death of Prince  
Henry of Battenburg.

Many fashionable west end stores  
closed as soon as the death of Prince  
Henry of Battenburg became known,  
and their example was followed by a  
number of other large and small mer-  
chant establishments. On the govern-  
ment buildings and clubs the flags were  
half-masted; church bells tolled and am-  
bassadors and ministers sent telegraphic  
messages of sympathy to Osborne  
House.

It is now said that, when it was first  
decided, against the wishes of the  
commander-in-chief, General Lord Wol-  
sey, that Prince Henry of Battenburg,  
and Prince Christian Schlegel-Hol-  
stein, a grandson of Queen Victoria,  
were to accompany the expedition under  
Sir Francis Scott, the question arose as  
to whether the bodies of the princes  
should be brought home if they were  
killed, or if they succumbed to the ter-  
rible swamp fevers peculiar to that part  
of Africa, the Queen decided in the  
affirmative, and remembering the diffi-  
culty experienced in bringing home the  
remains of the Prince Imperial of France,  
killed by the Zulus in South Africa,  
Her Majesty ordered that proper appar-  
atus for embalming be taken to Cape  
Coast Castle. It is consequently be-  
lieved that the Blonde will either go to  
Cape Coast Castle from Sierra Leone  
and have the remains embalmed at the  
former place, or that the embalming ap-  
paratus will be quickly sent on to Si-  
erra Leone.

The newspapers of this city announce  
the prince's death with inverted roles.  
It is safe to say that even those who  
have been most active in ridiculing  
Prince Henry now recognize the fact  
that he probably died in an attempt to  
prove that he was not unworthy of the  
esteem of his subjects.

The late Prince Henry, in addition to  
being colonel of the British volunteers,  
was honorary colonel of a Bulgarian re-  
giment, knight of the garter, and by let-  
ter to be termed "Royal Highness."  
He married Princess Beatrice of Eng-  
land, the youngest daughter of the  
Queen, July 24, 1885. She was born in  
1857. Prince and Princess Henry of  
Battenburg have four children, namely,  
Alexander Albert, born Nov. 22, 1886;  
Victoria Eugenie, born Oct. 24, 1887;  
Leonard Arthur Louis, born May 21,  
1888, and Maurice Victor Donald, born  
October 3, 1891.

### ASHAMED OF THEIR NAME.

Toronto Young Conservatives Find  
They Need a Little Respectability.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The Young Con-  
servatives' Club last night decided to  
change its name to the Toronto Liberal-  
Conservative Association.

### HYAMS CONSPIRACY CASE.

It Is Expected the Twins Will be Set  
Free on Friday.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—When the Hyams  
brothers appeared in the police court  
this morning, Magistrate Denison stated  
that he had not decided what course  
to pursue in regard to the refusal of  
Harry Hyams to answer questions.  
Counsel for the crown finally agreed  
that the case should come up again on  
Friday, and be finally disposed of. Law-  
yer Johnston, solicitor for Hyams, ex-  
pressed the opinion that the crown was  
purposely delaying the case in order  
that a long expected witness might turn  
up. It is expected that the offering  
American twins will be set free on Fri-  
day.

## TUPPER'S TRIALS.

A Lively Meeting Was Held Last  
Night at Sydney, Cape  
Breton.

Sir Charles the Elder Will Have a  
Little Trouble Getting  
His Seat.

North Sydney, C.B., Jan. 22.—Sir  
Charles Tupper arrived here at 2 p.m.  
On his trip throughout the province,  
after an absence of five years, he was  
very enthusiastically received by the  
local Conservatives on route.

Sydney, C.B., Jan. 22.—There appears  
to have been a very lively meeting at  
Sydney last night. Attorney General  
Langley, in the course of his speech,  
using the language of Sir Richard Cart-  
wright, denounced Sir Charles Tupper  
as the worst type of a boodler. Ex-  
Mayor Colvin McKinnon repeated the  
imputation on Sir Charles' honor, and  
characterized the language of the at-  
torney general as shameful, adding that  
Mr. Langley's words were lies. There-  
upon an elector jumped to his feet and  
struck the ex-mayor a stinging blow in  
the mouth. A. M. Ferguson, of Sydney,  
interfered in behalf of McKinnon and  
was quickly knocked out by one McKen-  
zie. Great excitement and pandemon-  
ium prevailed, but before the attorney  
general was allowed to proceed with his  
speech he playfully withdrew his offen-  
sive epithets about Tupper. To-day  
warrants have been issued for the ar-  
rest of Lawyer McKenzie for assault.  
The incident has greatly embittered the  
relations between the two parties, and  
the fight is now one for blood and not  
the finish.

The Liberals are putting up the liveli-  
est kind of a fight. They have a good  
programme of meetings, and canvassers  
are covering the entire country. Among  
their stump speakers, besides Cape Breton  
Murray and his local friends, are At-  
torney General Langley, C. P. Chisholm,  
M.P.P. for Antigonish, D. C. Fraser, M.  
P., and Mr. Devlin, M.P.

Sir Charles will rest to-day and de-  
liver his first address at Glace Bay, the  
heart of the mine district to-morrow.

THE GUILTY ONE CONFESSES.  
Hanged for One Crime, a Man Acknow-  
ledges Far Worse.

Fredericton, N.B., Jan. 22.—About six  
years ago a log cabin, occupied by a  
family named Crier outside of this city,  
was burned and Mrs. Crier, who was a  
widow, and her adopted daughter, were  
cremated. The son William was also  
supposed to have been lost in the fire,  
though no trace of his body could be  
found in the ruins. Another son, John,  
escaped. The latter afterwards remov-  
ed to Minneapolis. A letter has just  
been received that John has been hanged  
for the murder of a man in a saloon  
in Minnesota City, and that just before  
the execution he confessed to murdering  
his brother William while on their way  
home, and then on reaching the cabin  
he fired the place in order to cover up  
his crime.

That Portage, Jan. 22.—The majority  
report elects Barnes by two majority.  
Barnes gaining one on recount.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—At the board of  
trade nominations to-day E. B. Osler  
and E. Gurney became president and  
vice-president respectively, by acclama-  
tion.

### IT IS NOT GOOD TO BE ALONE.

At Least So Thought Mr. Rogers, 77  
Years Old.

Pomona, Cal., Jan. 22.—The children  
and grandchildren of James Rogers  
were amazed by the information that  
he was married on Sunday last to Miss  
Ida Nelson at the home of the bride's  
parents, near Prescott, Arizona. The  
groom is 77 years old and the bride will  
be 15 next May. Mr. Rogers was mar-  
ried twice, his second wife dying three  
years ago. He has six children, many  
grandchildren and several great-grand-  
children. He is still well preserved,  
spiral and broad headed, and has a for-  
tune of about \$100,000, invested in farm  
lands and bank stocks.

—China tea sets at Cheapside.

ROYAL Baking Powder.  
Highest of all in leavening  
strength.—U. S. Government Report

## THE DEBATE DRAGS ON

Hon. David Mills on the School  
Question as Affected by  
the Constitution.

Mr. Daly Upholds Remedial Legis-  
lation, and Sends His Poli-  
tical Death Knell.

Movement to Make the Adjutant  
Generalship a Political  
Appointment.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—(Press Dispatch.)—  
Hon. D. Mills, M.P. for Bothwell, took  
up the debate on the address in the house  
yesterday, and gave members an exposé  
on constitutional law. Taking Mr.  
Powell's assertion that provincial auton-  
omy was a myth, he argued that the  
autonomy of the provinces was full and  
complete on all matters of internal con-  
cern, and that the constitution never  
intended otherwise. The Dominion con-  
stitution was framed after the British  
system, but there was not a word in it  
to warrant the assumption that provin-  
cial autonomy was to be subservient  
thereto.

Mr. Daly followed, and, in a lengthy  
speech, reviewed the whole history  
in connection with the school case, the  
gist of which went to show that the en-  
tire fault of the present difficulties rested  
with the Manitoba government. It  
was the duty of the Greenway govern-  
ment, Mr. Daly thought, to restore the  
privileges of the minority immediately  
the second decision of the privy council  
was received. The Dominion govern-  
ment, he asserted, has the courage of its  
convictions, and intend to fulfil all the  
pledges made for remedial legislation,  
and if unfortunate conditions arise, the  
people will have to blame those in Mani-  
toba who have persisted in defying the  
highest court of the land.

Mr. Forbes, Queen's, N.S., replying to  
Mr. Daly's remarks on the school ques-  
tion, claimed that neither the house nor  
the government were in possession of  
sufficient facts to justify them in deal-  
ing with the remedial measure. Though  
Mr. Daly had said that Manitoba would  
not be coerced, he felt that the govern-  
ment were about to violate one of the  
most sacred principles of the constitu-  
tion.

Mr. Northrop spoke on the school  
question from a broad Canadian stand-  
point. He said that parliament was not  
legally bound to carry out the judgment  
of the imperial privy council, but was  
morally bound to do so, and considered  
that a higher and more inviolable bond  
than a legal one. The debate was then  
adjourned.

In the senate yesterday, Premier Bo-  
well stated that in withholding assent to  
the Northwest school ordinance, Lieut-  
Governor Mackintosh had acted on his  
own responsibility.

The premier expressed some uncer-  
tainty as to whether debts contracted for  
the Northwest exhibition would be paid  
by the government.

The writ for Northumberland, N.B.,  
has been issued. Nomination takes  
place January 30, and polling February  
6th.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—In the house to-day  
Mr. Cameron, West Huron, was intro-  
duced by Sir Richard Cartwright and  
Mr. John McMillan. He was received  
with Liberal cheers. The debate on the  
address was then resumed by Dr. Mc-  
Donald, East Huron.

A delegation of local military men  
and citizens, headed by Major Borth-  
wick, waited on Mr. Desjardines, min-  
ister of militia, to-day, and asked that  
Lieutenant-Colonel Aymer be appointed  
permanently to the adjutant-general-  
ship.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—A big delegation of  
Western Ontario members to-day waited  
on the minister of militia and asked  
that Lieut.-Col. Smith, of London, be  
made adjutant-general, in place of Pow-  
ell, resigned. It was generally under-  
stood that the assistant adjutant-gen-  
eral, Lieut.-Col. Aymer, was to get the  
position; he has a longer and better re-  
cord as a soldier and an officer, but the  
above members say that they want the  
appointment made a political one in-  
stead of military. This is an illustration  
of party loyalty at the present critical  
time in the history of the country.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Mr. McMillan will  
move that whereas the United States  
government offers to admit free of duty,  
plows, harrows and certain other agri-  
cultural implements from any country  
which admits free of duty like articles  
imported from the United States, it will  
be greatly to the interests of both the  
Canadian agriculturists and Canadian  
manufacturers that Canada should ac-  
cept that offer by admitting those ar-  
ticles into Canada free of duty and at  
the same time so relieving the Cana-  
dian manufacturers of the taxation on  
raw material as to enable them to take  
advantage of the markets of the United  
States.

Halifax, Jan. 22.—Hon. G. H. Mar-  
rery was elected by a unanimous vote  
as the Liberal candidate for the by-  
election in Cape Breton.

Quebec News.  
London, Jan. 22.—Hon. Jas. T. M-  
low, agent general of New Brunswick,  
Canada, is dead.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The rumor that the  
Emperor of Germany and the Emperor  
of Russia intend having a meeting is  
gaining strength in diplomatic circles.



## BROWN SCANDAL.

Miss Overman Has Written a Long Statement for the Enquiry Board.

She Wants to Appear Before the Committee and Give Her Version.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Miss Matthe Overman has demanded the right to appear before the board of inquiry which is to try the charges of immorality brought against Rev. C. O. Brown and give her version of the affair which has so distressed the people of the church and interested the public. Miss Overman has prepared a voluminous document and, like the Rev. C. O. Brown, insists upon the privilege of reading it to the joint committee. Her request was discussed at length and the opinion prevailed that it should be granted. The statement of the young woman is very long, reviewing all the incidents which have become public property since the arrest of Mrs. Davidson. Particular attention is paid to the letters which Miss Overman wrote to her friend, Mrs. Tunnell. These letters will constitute one of the most important features of the inquiry. The committee is particularly anxious to know whether or not they are genuine. When they are convinced of that fact by inspection they will then institute a very rigid cross-examination. In asking to appear before the board of inquiry Miss Overman submits to its rules. Her statement will form the basis for cross-examination of a very thorough character. Judging by the size of the written statement of facts, Miss Overman will take about three hours to read the paper. When she shall read it has not yet been determined. Miss Overman has prepared two very elaborate statements of her connection with the case. One of them is in the possession of the police and the other is still held by the young woman pending the action of the board of inquiry. The first of these documents has now become of the greatest importance, because it was made at a time when the letters written by Miss Overman to Mrs. Tunnell were not known to the public.

In her first document, which it may be interesting to know, was dictated to the police before Christmas, no reference whatever is made of the letters penned to Mrs. Tunnell. These letters were not made public then and so far as known only two persons were aware of their contents. Miss Overman's defense was made up of other material. She met the charges of Mrs. Davidson on other grounds. She was ready to produce letters which were written to her by Dr. Brown at the very time that Mrs. Davidson charged that an affair was in progress. These letters, as already related, are barren of the suggestion of affection. They will form a strong part of the case, as Dr. Brown and Miss Overman will present it to the board of inquiry. But in view of the second document, which was furnished yesterday, and to which a detailed reference was made last night, the Brown letters constitute an incident of only minor importance.

In the second statement Miss Overman lays particular stress upon the letters which she wrote to Mrs. Tunnell. These must be explained. The committee is a unit in the opinion that these form the most important feature of the investigation. In the second statement Miss Overman tries to supply this explanation.

## SHE TELEPHONED THE NEWS.

Miss Pullman Couldn't Wait. She "Helloed" Her Friends Her Engagement.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The engagement of Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of George M. Pullman, the sleeping car magnate, and Frank O. Lowden, was formally announced on Sunday by Miss Pullman, who telephoned the happy news to her particular friends.

It was the intention of the family to make the formal announcement of the engagement at a hall which was to have been given Wednesday evening, but the invitations were recalled, owing to the death of Mrs. Pullman's brother, Frederick Sanger. Mr. Lowden announced his engagement to Miss Pullman to his intimate friends on Saturday evening. Miss Florence Pullman is a most attractive girl, being extremely popular in society, and in spite of her many social duties, finds time to give her personal attention to philanthropic work of all kinds. Mr. Lowden, who is a rising young lawyer, has attracted attention to his masterful disposal of corporate law cases, especially in defending injury trials and damage suits against railroads. He is an accomplished after-dinner speaker, and is a member of the Calumet Union League, Chicago, Washington Park, Chicago literary, Hamilton law and Second ward republican clubs. The date set for the wedding has not yet been announced.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

No, Ma'am, dear, because a man strikes a match on the sole of his shoes he must not necessarily be considered light on his feet.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

Shelfed cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

## OTTAWA HAPPY FAMILY.

Mr. Clarke Wallace Throws Light on Their Friendly Relations.

In the house of commons on the 14th instant, Mr. Clarke Wallace, just before the adjournment, made the following statement:

Before the house adjourns I wish to make a statement. An article appeared in the Mail and Empire on Saturday last in which reference was made to the anonymous letters, attention to which has been called in this house. In that article it is stated that there is one man in this country who has particular reasons to feel uneasy. I have been told by several members of the house of commons that it has been freely stated that I am the one man referred to in the article which has appeared in the Mail and Empire. From the rumors that are industriously circulated, and from what has previously appeared in print, I have come to the conclusion that there is no doubt that I am the person alluded to and aimed at in the statement which I have just read, and I have, further, no doubt, from what I have heard, but I make the statement, subject to contradiction, that these rumors and the statement of the government organ, have originated with the minister of railways and canals. I allude to the honorable member for Haldimand (Dr. Montague), who, I understand, is minister of railways and canals to-day. (Laughter.) Under these circumstances I have deemed it right to add to the formal and explicit denial that I gave to the house respecting those anonymous letters on Thursday last, a full statement of all the facts and circumstances in connection therewith, that have come to my knowledge. Some time in the latter part of June, or in the early part of the month of July last, as I was returning home from the house of commons, I was accosted by Sir Adolphe Caron, then postmaster-general. He told me that there was a conspiracy had been carried out by the writing of an anonymous letter to the prime minister, which charged him with having received the bribe in connection with the Montreal Belt Line railway of \$15,000 or \$20,000. In answer to my inquiries he stated that he suspected Haggart and Montague, to use his own words, of "being at the bottom of it." (Opposition laughter and cheers.) I asked why Haggart and Montague should seek in this way to ruin him, to which he replied that some time previous to the receipt of the anonymous letter he and the then minister of railways and canals had had sharp differences as to the composition of the cabinet. (Refreshed opposition cheers and laughter.) And Sir Adolphe Caron added that he was looking around to try and ascertain who it was that harbored such feelings against him as to make them resort to such means to ruin him, and he could think of no others than Haggart and Montague. He said that he had obtained affidavits and papers had cleared himself from the imputations contained in the letter to the satisfaction of both His Excellency the Governor General and the prime minister. He proposed to bring the anonymous letter down and the letters and papers which had satisfied the Governor-General and Sir Mackenzie Bowell that he was innocent of the charge made in it. I had not heard anything of this matter prior to this interview, nor had I, in fact, seen Sir Adolphe Caron, except casually, in connection with any department business. A day or two afterwards he brought me to his room in the house and showed me the anonymous letter and also the other documents, which he read to me, and asked me as to whether I had any opinion. I saw the letter then for the first time, and I was impressed with the idea that the letter was in the handwriting of Dr. Montague.

Dr. Montague (sarcastically)—Hear, hear.

This opinion I mentioned to Sir Adolphe Caron, saying that I thought his suspicions were correct. The next day took place in connection with the matter was Sir Adolphe Caron coming to my office with the letter and asking me to compare it with the letters which I had in my department from Dr. Montague.

This I did, and became more firmly convinced than ever that the anonymous communication was in Dr. Montague's handwriting.

Dr. Montague (ironically)—Hear, hear.

He suggested that it would be better to have the letter submitted to an expert in handwriting, and I, with his knowledge and at his request, showed the letter to gentlemen whose names I do not feel at liberty to mention without their consent, but who are perfectly well known to Sir Adolphe Caron. They were of the opinion, without a doubt, that the anonymous letter was written by Dr. Montague, and they came to this conclusion on the comparison of Dr. Montague's letters, which were then submitted to them. Sir Adolphe Caron was not yet satisfied, and he suggested that it would be better to have the opinion of the best expert that could be procured. He ascertained that Mr. Ames, of New York, was an expert in the matter of handwriting, well known and much thought of, and a man of the highest reputation in his profession. Sir Adolphe Caron caused a photographic copy of the anonymous letter and six letters which were undoubtedly written by Dr. Montague to be sent to Mr. Ames for the purpose of ascertaining from him whether, in his opinion, the writer of the six letters was the writer of the anonymous letter. These six letters I have now in my hand and they are subject to the inspection of Dr. Montague, or any honorable member of the house who desires to see them, and if deemed proper, they will be laid upon the table of the house, but some of them are private in their nature, and I do not feel at liberty to do that without the consent of the writer.

Mr. Wallace then read extracts from a report furnished by Mr. Ames, concerning the letters, in which he gave his opinion that the six letters and the anonymous letter were written by the same hand, and recited the technical reasons upon which his conclusions were based. Concluding, he said: I heard nothing more about the matter until some time toward the end of November or beginning of December, when Sir

Adolphe told me that another letter similar in character and purport to the one of December, 1894, had been sent to the prime minister, and he said it was in the same handwriting as the first letter, and in the second anonymous letter and was apparently thrown off. He showed me the second anonymous letter and was clearly of the opinion that it was also in the handwriting of Dr. Montague. (Dr. Montague (ironically)—Hear, hear. And Sir Adolphe Caron told me he intended to submit it to Mr. Ames.

I have only to add that when Sir Adolphe Caron told me that he had reason to suspect Messrs. Haggart and Montague of being the instigators or writers of the anonymous letters, it recalled to my recollection that some time about the time of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's government was formed, Mr. Haggart came to my office—quite an unusual thing for him to do, for there had been nothing more than official intercourse between us prior to that time—and expressed the greatest hostility toward Sir Adolphe Caron, using very insolent language in regard to him, and saying he ought to be driven out of the government.

I may conclude by saying that I felt bound under the circumstances and the evident attempt that had been made by Dr. Montague and his friends to shift the odium of these anonymous communications to me to make this statement, and I must positively assert that there is not a pretext for charging or insinuating that I had anything to do, directly or indirectly, with the writing of either of these communications.

## JUSTICE FIELD'S POSITION.

He Finds It Necessary to Deny Another Story of His Retirement.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—A special to the Daily News from Washington City says: Associate Justice Field will go upon the retired list at the close of this term of the Supreme Court if he keeps the promise he made recently to the President and Senator White, of California. The senator is authority for the above statement and for the information that the justice's successor has been practically agreed upon in the person of Judge Erikus M. Ross, whom President Cleveland in his first term appointed on the United States circuit bench in California. Judge Ross' nomination will be satisfactory to Judge Field, Senator White brought about the reconciliation between the President and Justice Field, enacted recently at the White House.

When Justice Field was asked to-day regarding the report that he would retire at the end of his term he said: "No such statement has been authorized by me." Of course a man at my time of life may retire at any time. If my health should not permit me to attend to my duties easily, I should not hesitate to leave the bench, but as long as I can attend to the duties of the office I have no intention of retiring. At present my health is very good. Should I again be ill as I was last year I should not hesitate to retire. These stories in regard to my intention of retiring have been circulated repeatedly, but without any authority.

## "HELLO, HERE WE ARE AGAIN."

Lord Sholto Douglas Will Make Barnum's Shade Feel Ashamed.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 22.—Lord Sholto Douglas hopes to be at some time a showman of whom the shade of the great Barnum would be ashamed. At any rate that is what his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mooney-Addis, says. She declares that he is becoming an American business man and that, according to his very practical manner-in-law, is greater than to be a king. This is one of the reasons why Mrs. Mooney-Addis, who hyphenates her name since her daughter got her name into the recognized official register of the names, has given her motherly heart to her son-in-law, who is so far away from his kith and kin.

"Sholto! for I never call him his lordship; I am his mother and so it is only Sholto with me now—has very good business ideas. He is becoming quite practical and we are all very much pleased with the way in which he is developing. He has some excellent plans for the future and is already something of an expert in the show business."

"His latest plan is to utilize the concerted dramatic talents of our entire family and roll them into one mammoth combination, the equal of which could never be found in any one family. Think how something like this would look as a cast: Lord Sholto Douglas, Marquis of Queensberry, Lady Sholto Douglas, Marquis of Queensberry, Helen and Maggie Mooney-Addis, the world-renowned song and dance artists; Thomas Mooney-Addis, in song and dance specialties; Lolita Mooney-Addis, leading juvenile; John Mooney-Addis, neat specialties; Mrs. Mooney-Addis."

"I would have to go along, but I hardly think that I would take an active part. But that would be a very strong cast and would draw in any city in the Union."

"That is just what Sholto is thinking of doing. We have a great deal of dramatic talent in our family and Lord Sholto seems to know how to utilize it. If he were to lend his name to such a combination, and add the talent that we possess to his name, it would carry any venture all over the United States."

Mrs. Mooney-Addis says that the new theatrical venture is an assured fact, and that when Lord Sholto returns to San Francisco in the course of a few days the arrangements will be made. His two sisters-in-law will be back in a few weeks and everything will be ready by spring.

Oroville, Cal., Jan. 22.—Lord Sholto Douglas is not having an easy time as manager of a theatrical troupe. His company played here last evening. When Lady Douglas gave her song and dance act, Lord Douglas rushed upon the stage crying: "My wife can't sing to such music as that." The audience hissed, and to-day the leader of the orchestra, meeting Douglas on the street, asked if he wanted trouble. Lord Douglas answered in the negative, whereupon the musician attacked Douglas. Lady Douglas made a great outcry and both Douglas and the musician were arrested.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world, who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

Coal hods at Cheapside.

## KOOTENAY CURES RHEUMATISM.

Discovered at Last . . .

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism

This statement is an undoubted fact, backed up by the strongest evidence ever offered to the public. It exists in sworn statements and other high authority that cannot be questioned. KOOTENAY not only cures RHEUMATISM, but all kinds of SKIN DISEASES and KIDNEY TROUBLE. Pamphlet containing detailed description of startling cures by addressing S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., HAMILTON, ONT.



No Hoops.  
No Seams.

(That is, the pain hasn't.)

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE TUBS and PAILS are the most perfect and lasting in existence.

They don't taint milk or other contents, but are always sweet and pure.

## BURIED BY AN AVALANCHE.

Two Men in the Trout Lake Camp Killed in a Snowslide.

Mining in this country is a pioneer camp during this season of the year is a very hazardous occupation, and one of the greatest terrors is the ever present danger of being caught in a snowslide. Only a few who have had the experience, and lived through it, can form any adequate conception of what it is to be caught by an avalanche and buried down the mountain side. Tom Edwards and Andrew Abrahamson, who are now in town, experienced the terrible sensation a few weeks ago at the Trout Lake camp, and fortunately came out on top after being carried half a mile and stopping just short of a precipice, thereby escaping a fearful death. From its edge, there was a straight drop of 1,500 feet. Edwards was badly shaken up and came down to recuperate. The weather had been soft, and on his arrival he mentioned the probability of there being slides in other sections of the camp and expressed apprehension for the safety of the workers there.

The news of a somewhat similar occurrence was received from the same camp this week, but this time it was attended with fatal results. Two miners, J. H. Horn and N. Brockbridge, who had been employed for some months on the Abbott group, at the head of Huxley creek, were the victims. The camp was built in the timber about one and a quarter miles from and below the mine, and the two men were making the return journey after working their shift when overtaken by the slide. No trace of them had been found when the camp was last heard from, and it is hardly probable that their remains will be recovered for some months. Horn is a brother of Mr. Horn, who is superintendent of the Abbott group, while Brockbridge, it is said, came to this section from Kaslo. The sad occurrence has cast a deep gloom over the whole camp.

Revelstoke Mail.

The situation in which men frequently find themselves in dreamland was well illustrated by an Irishman, who, when recently relating a remarkable dream he had had, remarked: "Then I thought I was walking about naked with my hands in my pockets."



## Purified Blood

Saved an operation in the following case. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. It makes pure blood.

"A year ago my father, William Thompson, was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the bladder. He suffered a great deal and was very low for some time. At last the doctor said he would not get well unless an operation was performed. At this time we read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before we used half a bottle his appetite had come back to him, whereas before he could eat but little. When he had taken three bottles of the medicine he was as well as ever." FRANCIS J. THOMPSON, Peabody, La., Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prepared by the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure all liver, bile, and blood diseases.

## "LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE, Financial Agent. Rooms 38 and 39, Board of Trade Building.

## FUNK &amp; WAGNALLS' Standard Dictionary

is everywhere acknowledged by Educators, Scholars, the Press and the Public to be THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.

It is the Latest and Most Complete.

Contains 301,865 words, many thousands more than any other dictionary ever published. More than \$200,000 were expended in its production. 247 Specialists and Editors were engaged in its preparation. Its definitions are Clear and Exact.

President Milne of New York State Normal College, says its definitions are best to be found anywhere. Scores of critics say the same.

Its Etymologies are Sound. They are especially commended by the Atlantic Monthly, Boston, the Westminster Gazette, London, Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, and scores of others. It is a Government Authority.

It is in use in all the departments of the United States Government at Washington, and all the departments of the Dominion of Canada. Government experts give it the preference on all disputed points. It is adopted in the Public Schools.

of Canada and the United States. Its new educational features are extremely valuable in training pupils to a correct use of words, capitals, hyphens, etc. Its illustrations are superb. Its tables of coins, weights and measures, plants, animals, etc., are exhaustive and cannot be found elsewhere. It is the Most Highly Commended.

Never has a dictionary been welcomed with such unanimous and unqualified praise by the press, the great universities, and by educators and critics throughout the English-speaking world.

The London Times says: "The merits of the Standard Dictionary are indisputable and are abundantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities." The New York Herald says: "The Standard Dictionary is a triumph in the art of publication. It is the most satisfactory and complete dictionary yet printed." The St. James's Budget (Gazette), London, says: "The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary Americans, as it is the admiration of literary England."

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PRICES: 1 vol. \$12.00 2 vols. \$20.00

Half Russia, \$12.00 Full Russia, \$20.00 Morocco, \$20.00

If no agent in your town send your subscription to Funk & Wagnalls Co., 11 Richmond St., W., Toronto, Ont.

Descriptive Circulars will be sent on application.

## Weiler Bros.

ARE OFFERING ABOUT..

.. 200 ..

SAMPLES OF..

## Lace Curtains

.. AT ..

Away Down Prices.

These samples can be made up very prettily; can be used in making up Ties, Table Covers for five o'clock tea, Children's Bed Quilts, and numerous other articles, such as Sash Curtains, Draw Curtains, Etc.

We have reduced some of our Cretonnes, Muslins, Etc., which we are wanting to clear before the Spring Goods arrive.

## UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD (Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer Government Street, Victoria.

## ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Office, corner of Broad street and Tremaine avenue.

## SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society is in Magazine Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the convenience of the Pioneer and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

## VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wende, V.B. Buffalo, N.Y.). Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

## SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Port street, grocers; Cochrane & Mann, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 120.

## JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, \$7. In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68 1/2 Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, 41.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 35 years.

## WANTS.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room on or near a car line, by two ladies. Address C. D., Times office. Jan20-21

WANTED—Twenty-five men at Beaver Lake. Wages 25 cents an hour. Board, \$3 a week. Walkley, King & Caser.

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 27 Johnson street. d65-1m

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 good milk cows in calf. Full particulars apply Segar, Times office. Jan21-2

FOR SALE—A Jeweler's safe. Taylor's make; also ornamental electric light fixtures. Address "Safe," Times office. Jan20-21

FOR SALE—Best team of black ponies in British Columbia, phaeton, and double set of harness; nearly new. Phaeton cost in America \$350. No reasonable offer refused for the whole or separate. Address "Pony," Times office. Jan20-21

FOR SALE—New and second hand sewing machines, anchor and chain, water, castles, stove and set steam stoves. Apply at Grant's wharf. Jan17-1m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A. S. GOING,

Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.; A. M. Can Soc. C. E.

Civil Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor. Railroads, Mines, Drainage, Plans, Estimates, Surveys, Construction superintended. Room 25, Five States Block, Victoria, B.C. d65-1m

## A &amp; W WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS. 5411 Rogers and Thimble. Trades in best design. Sinks of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Heating installed at lowest rates. Broad street, V.B. & C. Telephone call 112.

## JOHN MESTON



Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.



Tailor Gowns.

Riding Habits

THE PARIS HOUSE,

Balmoral Building,

55 Douglas Street

Haybl Bros.,

Ladies Tailors

Ladies can furnish their own materials.  
Price of making gowns from \$10 up.

## A SCANDAL REVIVED.

The Winding Up of the Canadian District Meat Company.

The following article appears in To-Day of Dec. 28, a weekly magazine in London, and refers to the famous Three Rivers District Meat Company, with the short and chequered career of which Canadians are not unfamiliar.

The Canadian District Meat Company, Limited.

Never perhaps in the history of company promotion was there a more vivid illustration of the lengths to which vendor and promoters will go, than is furnished by the history of this company, which, through the efforts of its directors, made its appearance in the law courts a day or two ago, when Mr. Justice Roper agreed to a compromise under which two of the directors, Mr. William Marriott and Mr. Hicks, each agreed to pay £1,000 and costs in discharge of the claims of the liquidation against them.

It may be useful to recall the origin of this company. A few months before the company was floated it was brought before the public in November, 1888, a young man named Bender—a Canadian, it we mistake not—chanced to be in the neighborhood of the small and decaying town of Three Rivers. The place is situated on the banks of the Lawrence, and has never thrived. Whilst there Mr. Bender heard many complaints of stagnant trade. A shrewd fellow he perceived the corporation of the town to give a concession of some common land within the concession would enable him to influence the city limits. He represented that the concession would enable him to influence the city limits. He represented that the concession would enable him to influence the city limits.

Now, note how the £45,000 capital of the company was distributed:—  
The vendors £47,000.  
The promoters (the Isaacs) got £12,800.  
The Hansard Union (for printing prospectuses, etc.) got £25,000.  
The underwriters got the balance of £21,700.

The company lived less than six months. Without capital without even the concession, without the power of lack of means to do business if any profitable business had been possible—which is more than can be said—it went into voluntary liquidation, and would have been comfortably wound up but for the persistence of some of the shareholders between him and Mr. Godfrey Isaacs (who was a son of one of the directors) which resulted in Mr. Godfrey Isaacs underwriting £5,000 before he should consent to allotment—that was to say, he only consented to the allotment on the understanding that he was not to be liable for the somewhat smaller arrangement was made with other directors, and the legal proceedings to which we are referring were among the consequences.

The above is one of the swiftest foisted on the British investing public through the indirect agency of the Dominion government. When the scheme was being floated in London, Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's high commissioner officiated in the distinguished capacity "guinea pig" director. He did not risk any money in the enterprise, but no doubt he drew his "guinea pig" fees. The name of Sir Hector Langevin, at that time Canadian minister of public works, also appeared in the prospectus as Canadian director. Under such distinguished patronage as that of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Hector Langevin, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that the British public should innocently regard the enterprise as a bona fide one. The British people would hardly suspect that the Canadian high commissioner and a Canadian minister of the crown would lend their endorsement of their names and positions to such a wild cat scheme as the Three Rivers District Meat Company, limited, has proved to be. They are wiser now.

The Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, who lent the influence of his name and position as "guinea pig" director to the floating of the wild cat scheme, is the man whom the machine politicians and the bootlickers and courtiers of the Conservative party wish to be called into question as to such a wild cat scheme as the Three Rivers District Meat Company, limited, has proved to be. They are wiser now.

The Sir Hector Langevin, whose name appeared in the prospectus of this wild cat scheme as a Canadian director, is the same Sir Hector Langevin who was compelled to retire in disgrace from Dominion Cabinet in 1891, because he was mixed up in the McGreevy-Gonnelly bootlicking scheme.

The British investors who were swindled by this wild cat scheme can hardly be blamed if they reach the conclusion that the Canadian people in the past must not have been very particular about the character and reputation of the people whom they placed in positions of public responsibility. It is time we had a change. Halifax Chronicle.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Do you need a carpet hanger? If so, buy a good serviceable one, at Weller Bros. when you are about it.

## TEACHING HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

An Excellent Method That is Pursued in Germany.

Germany is foremost in scientific research relative to the science of nutrition. Her experiments have been carried on for many years, as also investigations of the conditions of living, with reference especially to income and expenditure of the poor classes. In many localities where weaving is the main industry in the villages have uncovered startling feminine ignorance of the necessities of nature, both physically and mentally. The combined earnings of the family do not exceed 300 marks a year, about \$75. As a class they are extremely weak, very few of them being able to do farm work. They eat meat rarely, and beef is considered a luxury. Their main diet is bread, with perhaps a third of it potatoes. Their physical condition shows a notable lack of muscular energy, the women, generally being the stronger of the two sexes.

It is to uplift these people and others like them that Germany has introduced training schools for young girls. In the city of Essen there is one that will serve as an illustration of what the Germans are doing to improve the condition of this helpless ignorant class. Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, employ 18,000 men and women in their steel works. The city, in fact, depends mainly upon this enormous industry. True philanthropists that they are, Messrs. Krupp have recognized the importance of a better home life, a wise food supply and a more intelligent expenditure of small incomes. They have established the Krupp Training School, a model institution of its kind.

The girls' training school has for its object general education and instruction in those things pertaining to the care of the household and the duties of wife and mother. The course in these latter branches lasts for three months and includes purchasing of food, cooking, preserving and care of provisions, management of the kitchen, washing, ironing, mangle, knitting, darning and all kinds of housework. In food economy pupils are taught what quantity of materials are required for a given number of persons and how much should be prepared for each meal. Each pupil is expected to provide for ten others for a number of days. She must weigh out the necessary food stuffs and prepare and cook them. She must keep an exact account of what is used for each meal and the cost and quantities of the several materials employed. At the end of the course each girl preserves her own account book, which makes a valuable aid for reference later in life. In that it tells how her nutrition and at the same time varied diet may be furnished at a comparatively small expenditure. The girls average about 15 years of age when in the school, leaving at about 19, well prepared to enter upon the ultimate duties of womanhood.

Such training is so rare that one cannot but admire the high policy and enlightenment, humanity of Messrs. Krupp. Their school has been the object of profitable investigation by German scientists who are by their indefatigable zeal and tireless research, promising to effect a revolution in the fields of dietetics and nutrition.

American investigation is still in its infancy, but a growing recognition of its importance promises better things in the future.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures rheumatism.

We opened our eyes in sheer surprise. At a statement so bewildering. For he told us plain that to wife he'd taken a widow with thirteen children.

When we made inquiries curiously. And learned that the widow he'd wooed and wed.

Had been keeping a babies' nursery!

Always avoid harsh, purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

—Read Gilmore & McCandless' overcoat talk.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Side Showman—Step in, gentle, and see the animals under trim in their suits with his feet. Most wonderful performance.

—Showman—True: that's what makes it so wonderful. Step up, gentle.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

The cream of purest Norwegian cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites,

adapted to the weakest digestion.

—Almost as palatable as milk.

Two Sizes—50 cents and \$1.00  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

## Corporation of the City of Victoria.

## Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1895.

| ASSETS.   | LIABILITIES.  |
|---|---|
| <b>Sinking Funds.</b>   | <b>Loans.</b>   |
| Waterworks Loan by-law, 1873.....\$73,064 65                                      | Waterworks, 1873.....\$ 22,500 00                     |
| Waterworks Loan by-law, 1877.....12,638 25  | Waterworks, 1887.....20,000 00                        |
| Corporation by-law, 1878.....16,282 15  | Corporation, 1878.....20,000 00                       |
| Public Lighting by-law, 1888.....7,042 20   | Public Lighting, 1888.....10,000 00                   |
| Drainage by-law, 1888.....2,203 93  | Drainage, 1888.....5,000 00                           |
| Waterworks by-law, 1886.....10,383 05   | Waterworks, 1886.....75,000 00                        |
| Streets and Bridges by-law, 1886.....4,657 15                                     | Streets and Bridges, 1886.....50,000 00               |
| Johnson Street Sewer by-law, 1888.....3,137 75                                    | Johnson St. sewer, 1888.....30,000 00                 |
| Waterworks by-law, 1888.....2,007 25  | Pleasure grounds, 1889.....25,000 00                  |
| Streets, Bridges and Cemeteries by-law, 1889.....6,105 10                         | Waterworks, 1889.....70,000 00                        |
| Waterworks by-law, 1889.....4,484 35  | Waterworks, 1889.....70,000 00                        |
| Pleasure Grounds by-law, 1889.....3,387 15  | Streets, Bridges and Cemeteries, 1889.....45,000 00   |
| Four Mill Bonus by-law, 1889.....2,007 10   | Public Market Site, 1890.....45,000 00                |
| City Hall addition by-law, 1890.....4,884 35                                      | City of Victoria Act, 1891.....25,000 00              |
| Cemetery by-law, 1890.....1,743 15  | Street Loan, 1892.....158,000 00                      |
| Public Market Site by-law, 1890.....2,108 55                                      | Surface Drains, 1893.....125,000 00                   |
| Public Market Site by-law, 1890.....2,108 55                                      | Electric Light, 1894.....50,000 00                    |
| Ing by-law, 1890.....2,650 15   | Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1894.....35,000 00 |
| Exhibition by-law, 1890.....1,142 20  | Exhibition, 1894.....25,000 00                        |
| Agricultural Assoc'n by-law, 1891.....2,026 80                                    | Sewerage, 1894.....100,000 00                         |
| Loan City of Victoria Act, 1892.....16,019 05                                     | Waterworks, 1894.....150,000 00                       |
| Surface Drains by-law, 1892.....514 50  | Contract deposit account.....5,281 00                 |
| Street Loan by-law, 1892.....3,042 85   | Unpaid interest.....780 00                            |
| Educational Loan by-law, 1894.....1,571 20  |   |
| Electric Light by-law, 1894.....381 28  |   |
| Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital by-law, 1894.....200 00                         |   |
| Exhibition by-law, 1894.....831 20  |   |
| Sewerage by-law, 1894.....900 70  |   |
| Waterworks by-law, 1894.....900 70  |   |
|   | <b>\$223,005 15</b>                                   |
| <b>MUNICIPAL TAXES AND FEES OUTSTANDING.</b>                                      |   |
| Water rents.....\$ 8,743 20   |   |
| Trade licenses.....1,055 00   |   |
| Insurance tax.....181,847 37  |   |
| Market rents.....30 00  |   |
| Land and Improvement tax.....70,640 61  |   |
| Board of Health special rate.....9,064 80   |   |
| School Purposes special rate.....4,172 50   |   |
|   | <b>\$104,106 23</b>                                   |
| <b>BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.</b>   |   |
| General account.....1,106 45  |   |
| Contract deposit acct.....5,383 00  |   |
| Board of Health fund.....258 97   |   |
| City of Victoria Act, 1891.....75 20  |   |
| Sewerage, 1894.....17 50  |   |
| Waterworks, 1894.....69,009 73  |   |
| School purposes.....101 98  |   |
| J. Gosnell.....74,472 89  |   |
| Cash.....50 00  |   |
| Corporation of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets.....1,425,682 67 |   |
|   | <b>\$1,830,163 00</b>                                 |
| City Hall, January 6, 1896.   | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                                |

## Receipts and Expenditures, 1895.

| RECEIPTS.  | EXPENDITURES.  |
|--|--|
| 1st January to 31st December, 1895.  | Interest under annual loan by-law.....4,041 77             |
| Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1895.....\$ 1,097 75  | Sinking funds.....\$20,917 89                              |
| Bank of B. N. A., Jan. 1, 1896.....3,509 44                                      | Interest on investment of sinking funds.....8,476 23       |
| Land and Improvement tax.....181,847 37  | Brokerage and exchange.....482 24                          |
| Water rates and rents.....51,229 29  | Redemption of debentures issued by-law, 1875.....50,000 00 |
| Trade licenses.....14,405 00   | Waterworks Amendment Act, 1875.....158,636 00              |
| Liquor licenses.....17,700 00  |  |
| Police court fines and fees.....3,492 25   |  |
| Road tax.....3,212 00  |  |
| County rate.....1,897 00   |  |
| Dog tax.....414 20   |  |
| Pound fees.....590 65  |  |
| Board of Health special rate.....9,064 80  |  |
| Miscellaneous receipts.....3,378 26  |  |
| Provincial government in aid of Fire Department.....500 49                       |  |
| Provincial government refund under Sec. 100 Municipal Act, 1892.....3,047 00     |  |
| Interest from investment of sinking funds.....8,476 23                           |  |
| Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895.....\$ 5,131 81                                     |  |
| Special rates.....10,965 67  |  |
| Refund Darcy Island station for lamps.....1,402 90                               |  |
| Sundries.....11 50   |  |
| Interest.....78 95   |  |
|  | <b>\$17,459 83</b>   |
| <b>Education.</b>  |  |
| Provincial Gov. per capita grant.....\$18,091 54                                 |  |
| Provincial rev. tax.....11,709 00  |  |
| Special rate for school purposes.....18,802 12                                   |  |
|  | <b>\$48,602 66</b>   |
| <b>Sinking fund Waterworks Amendment Act, 1875.....50,000 00</b>                 |  |
|  | <b>\$424,218 43</b>  |
| City Hall, 6th January, 1896.  | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                                     |
| Certified Correct.   | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                                   |
| <b>STATEMENT.</b>  |  |
| Showing details of Miscellaneous receipts: Street lines and grades.....\$ 117 50 |  |
| Refund from Insurance of Home meat Act, 1875.....50,000 00                       |  |
| Refund from Sewerage Loan for pipe.....2,319 57                                  |  |
| Refund from Sewerage horse & cart Drivers' licenses.....10 00                    |  |
| Registration of vehicles.....3 00  |  |
| Public Market Site.....2,088 00  |  |
| Corporate seal.....1 00  |  |
| Sale of catalogue of library, and removal of buildings.....63 75                 |  |
| Sale of two pigs, Home for Aged.....28 40  |  |
| Sale of poles, electric light.....14 40  |  |
| Removing buildings.....20 00   |  |
| Rolling driving park.....22 00   |  |
| Sale of Hay from park.....91 26  |  |
| Sale of tanks.....50 00  |  |
| Sundries.....25 47   |  |
|  | <b>\$3,378 26</b>  |
| City Hall, 6th January, 1896.  | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                                     |
| Certified Correct.   | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                                   |
| <b>EXPENDITURE.</b>  |  |
| 1st January to 31st December, 1895.  |  |
| I.—City Debt.....\$188,636 00  |  |
| II.—City Salaries.....67,809 82  |  |
| III.—Municipal Council.....5,000 00  |  |
| IV.—City Institutions (Maintenance): Park.....\$13,686 68                        |  |
| Park.....1,033 44  |  |
| Pound fees.....18 90   |  |
| Cemetery.....450 00  |  |
| Police.....5,842 75  |  |
| Fire Department.....450 38   |  |
| Street lighting.....6,411 63   |  |
| Homes for Aged and Infirm.....5,204 12   |  |
| Public Market Site.....1,444 10  |  |
| Sewerage.....820 00  |  |
| Surface drains.....\$ 40,272 40  |  |
| V.—Buildings and Surveys: City Hall repairs.....\$ 3,323 39                      |  |
| Market property.....11 75  |  |
| Fire Hall.....892 14   |  |
| Public Market Site.....150 75  |  |
| Cemetery keeper's house.....69 96  |  |
| Homes for Aged and Infirm.....832 08   |  |
| Agricultural Association building and grounds.....400 13                         |  |
|  | <b>\$2,680 15</b>  |
| VI.—Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks: For all purposes.....\$ 30,000 00            |  |
| VII.—Miscellaneous: Election expenses.....\$22 49                                |  |
| Advertising and printing.....3,500 87  |  |
| Stationery.....708 00  |  |
| Postage.....352 00   |  |
| Telephone.....1,418 30   |  |
| Fuel and light.....2,128 85  |  |
| Hacks and express.....147 00   |  |
| Fire insurance.....246 65  |  |
| Legal expenses.....1,109 11  |  |
| Charitable aid fund.....2,508 00   |  |
| Commission on revenue collection.....1,214 05                                    |  |
| Secret service.....50 00   |  |
| Grant to B. C. Agricultural Association.....972 19                               |  |
| Celebration of Queen's Birthday.....3,000 00                                     |  |
| Miscellaneous not detailed.....2,558 31  |  |
|  | <b>\$19,814 42</b>   |
| VIII.—Education: Board of School Trustees.....\$ 10,227 58                       |  |
| Teachers' salaries.....37,778 10   |  |
|  | <b>\$48,006 68</b>   |
| IX.—Board of Health: Salaries.....\$ 2,100 00                                    |  |
| Removal of garbage.....5,505 00  |  |
| Honey Island station for fever patients.....1,105 07                             |  |
| Grant to Provincial Hospital for Home of Queen's Birth.....5,000 00              |  |
| For all other purposes.....3,301 19  |  |
|  | <b>\$14,881 86</b>   |

## BALANCE SHEET BROAD STREET LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT BY-LAW, 1892.

| ASSETS.  | LIABILITIES.                       |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Cash, Bank of B. N. A.....\$ 2,023 05  | Debentures issued.....\$ 10,788 00 |
| Corporation of Victoria being excess of liabilities over assets.....8,764 05 |                                    |
|  | <b>\$ 10,788 00</b>                |
| Certified Correct.   | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.           |
|  | City Hall, 6th January, 1896.      |
|  | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.             |

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

| Loans under Authority of the Electric Lighting By-Laws, 1894 and 1895. | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.                 |
|--|---|
| Jan. 1, 1895.  | Balance on hand.....\$ 56,938 77                |
| Balance on hand Electric Lighting by-law, 1894.....\$ 20,529 83        | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$ 53,883 13 |
| Transfer the Creditory by-law.....10,132 50                            | Balance.....17 36                               |
| Material sold.....50 00  |   |
| Accrued interest.....165 80  |   |
|  | <b>\$ 83,883 13</b>                             |
| Certified Correct.   | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                        |
|  | City Hall, 6th January, 1896.                   |
|  | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                          |

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

| Loans under authority of the Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894. | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.                 |
|--|---|
| Jan. 1, 1895.  | Balance on hand.....\$ 56,938 77                |
| Balance on hand.....\$ 56,938 77                         | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$ 53,883 13 |
| Empty cement barrels sold.....12 40                      | Balance.....17 36                               |
| Accrued interest.....1,119 40                            |   |
|  | <b>\$ 58,070 57</b>                             |
| Certified Correct.                                       | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                        |
|  | City Hall, 6th January, 1896.                   |
|  | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                          |

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

| Loans under authority of the Waterworks By-law, 1894. | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.                 |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1, 1895.   | Balance on hand.....\$148,143 30                |
| Balance on hand.....\$148,143 30                      | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$ 85,718 68 |
| Accrued interest.....4,455 03                         | Balance.....66,909 73                           |
|   | <b>\$152,628 41</b>                             |
| Certified Correct.                                    | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                        |
|   | City Hall, 6th January, 1896.                   |
|   | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                          |

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

| Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-law, 1892. | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.              |
|---|--|
| Jan. 1, 1895.   | Balance on hand.....\$ 1,757 40              |
| Balance on hand.....\$ 1,757 40                         | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$ 539 40 |
| Assessments.....730 50                                  | Balance.....2,023 05                         |
| Interest.....75 45                                      |  |
|   | <b>\$ 2,568 35</b>                           |
| Certified Correct.                                      | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                     |
|   | City Hall, 6th January, 1896.                |
|   | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                       |

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

| Loans under authority of the Crematory By-law. | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.                 |
|--|---|
| Jan. 1, 1895.                                  | Balance on hand.....\$ 10,000 00                |
| Balance on hand.....\$ 10,000 00               | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$ 10,132 50 |
| Accrued interest.....131 51                    | Balance.....\$ 10,132 50                        |
|  | <b>\$ 10,132 50</b>                             |
| Certified Correct.                             | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                        |
|  | City Hall, 6th January, 1896.                   |
|  | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                          |

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

| Loans under authority of the Surface Drains By-law, 1893. | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.              |
|---|--|
| Jan. 1, 1895.   | Balance on hand.....\$ 731 55                |
| Balance on hand.....\$ 731 55                             | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$ 735 25 |
| Accrued interest.....3 70                                 | Balance.....\$ 735 25                        |
|   | <b>\$ 735 25</b>                             |
| Certified Correct.  | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                     |
|   | City Hall, 6th January, 1896.                |
|   | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                       |

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

| Loans under authority of the Education Loan By-law, 1893. | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.                |
|---|--|
| Jan. 1, 1895.   | Balance on hand.....\$ 1,231 30                |
| Balance on hand.....\$ 1,231 30                           | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$ 1,243 11 |
| Accrued interest.....11 15                                | Balance.....\$ 1,243 11                        |
|   | <b>\$ 1,243 11</b>                             |
| Certified Correct.  | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                       |
|   | City Hall, 6th January, 1896.                  |
|   | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                         |

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

| Loans under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892. | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.             |
|--|---|
| Jan. 1, 1895.  | Balance on hand.....\$ 75 20                |
| Balance on hand.....\$ 75 20                             | Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$ 75 20 |
|  | <b>\$ 75 20</b>                             |
| Certified Correct.                                       | JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.                    |
|  | City Hall, 6th January, 1896.               |
|  | CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.                      |

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

| Loans under authority |
|-----------------------|
|-----------------------|



## JANUARY.

| S. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | S. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |    |

## JOSHUA DAVIES

### AUCTIONEER,

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

## The Daily Times.

## MANITOBA'S VOTE.

Says the Colonist: "We the other day took it for granted that the school question was the sole issue of the election in Manitoba. The Times, following its usual policy, immediately declared that we were wrong, and more than insinuated that we did not know what we were talking about." The Times has not declared that the school question was not the main issue in the Manitoba election; it has not said so much as one word to justify the Colonist's assertion. Of course the school question was the great issue, and the Greenway government was supported strongly on that issue. But the Colonist ventured to say that all the votes cast for opposition candidates in Manitoba were votes in favor of the restoration of separate schools, and that erroneous assertion we felt bound to combat in the interest of truth. We have pointed out the fact, which the Colonist deliberately ignores, that the great majority of the opposition candidates took the same ground as the government in respect of separate schools. It is therefore the worst of nonsense to say that the electors who supported those candidates favored the restoration of public schools, and the Colonist in arguing that they did so either made a gross mistake or willfully misrepresented the result of the elections. The Colonist quotes from the Winnipeg papers to make good its contention that the school question was the issue of the election—a contention which nobody has opposed. Perhaps it may be helped to a better understanding of the situation by the following editorial remarks of the Free Press, the independent paper:

"That five constituencies returned Opposition members and four others elected Independent or Patron candidates, will be but slim consolation to the federal ministers, feeling Manitoba's pulse regarding school legislation; for of these nine representatives outside Greenway ranks, not more than five would side with the Dominion against Manitoba in case of federal interference."

## PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Sir Charles Tupper is apparently calculating on the preferential trade as his principal support in the coming general elections. He has been elaborating on this subject before the Montreal board of trade, and before that time he had been talking of an imperial trade scheme as one of the leading features of the reconstructed government's policy. The idea of an imperial preferential trade league is undoubtedly a most attractive one, and in its generalized aspect would naturally appeal strongly to Canadians. But there are obstacles in its way which nobody but a Tupper can lightly disregard. In the first place, it does not commend itself to the mother country, the great majority of whose statesmen and men of business persist in condemning it as impracticable. Sir Charles has so far failed to show how their opposition is to be overcome, and until it is overcome the trade scheme has a hopeless prospect. The basis of the opposition is easy to comprehend. Great Britain's trade with her colonies is but a small proportion of her total trade, and she may well hesitate about risking a sacrifice of her outside commerce for the sake of that which the colonies afford. Then there is certain to be opposition from Sir Charles Tupper's own friends in Canada. It is all very well for the Hamilton Spectator to talk about a cheerful sacrifice of the cotton industry or any other industry in the interest of preferential trade, but the cotton manufacturers, the woolen manufacturers and the iron manufacturers will have a word to say about that when the sacrifice is proposed to them. Will they quietly consent to have the protection they now enjoy removed in order that the rest of the community may receive the benefits of preferential trade? Not likely. They will probably say that they might just as well sacrifice themselves for general free trade as for free trade with the other members of the empire. We may also be allowed to ask the farmers of British Columbia what they think of the proposal. The Conservatives preach protection to them, but this trade scheme involves the removal of the duty barrier between them and the Australian producers. They may well ask how far the Conservative talk of protection for them is sincere. There is further to be considered in connection with this preferential trade scheme the probable attitude of the United States. The scheme involves discrimination against our neighbors by both Canada and Great Britain, and it is quite to be expected that they would retaliate to the best of their abilities on both countries. To expect anything else would be to count on a very sudden change in human nature. Canadians may come to the conclusion that such retaliation is not to be weighed against the advantages of the preferential trade

plan, but plainly it must be carefully taken into account.

## THE BUSINESS VIEW.

Business interests in the United States are naturally averse to jingoistic displays, and the recent ebullience over Venezuela has received no encouragement from any but the politicians eager for party gain. The views of the cool-headed business men were doubtless well voiced by Dr. Channcey Depew in his address to the New York State Bar Association at Albany, when he pointed out the folly of gratuitously arousing the war spirit. The following portion of Dr. Depew's address is quite in line with what the Times has had to say on the attempted extension of the Monroe doctrine beyond the scope which Monroe, his contemporaries and the succeeding generation of American statesmen allowed it:

"Yet anyone who studies the Monroe doctrine will see how in each individual case, except where there is a flagrant violation, like the French invasion of Mexico, the applicable interpretation of it should be the subject of a judicial determination. The President's message to Congress presents a novel view of the principle. If there is a dispute as to a boundary line between a South American republic and a European power, no matter how insignificant the territory involved, or how distinctly it affects the independence of the country or how remotely it may interest us, we must demand that the two governments arbitrate the line, and if they refuse, we must find out as best we can what that line is and enforce it by war. A slight extension of the principle compels us to assume a protectorate over all these republics. Their enterprises and their interests are almost entirely owned, controlled and carried on by Americans, English, Germans, French and Italians. Their governments are in almost perpetual revolution, and the military dictator of the hour confiscates property right and left, except that of foreigners. If he could rely upon the United States to protect him he would treat the lives, possessions and business of the Germans, English, Italians and French to the same impartial appropriation as he does those of his countrymen. These nations would demand reparation and redress. This would involve the collection of substantial damages, and we would be in a measure bound to assume the quarrel. We might at the whim of the necessities of the successful military dictator of Venezuela, or the Argentine, or Brazil or Bolivia, Paraguay or Peru, or Ecuador or Honduras, or Chile or Bolivia, be involved in frequent wars with the powers of Europe. This would require an immense navy and a large standing army."

To say that the Monroe doctrine calls for the intervention of the United States in the Venezuelan boundary dispute in the manner indicated by President Cleveland and Congress, is to lay a burden on the United States from which that country might in time pay to be freed, and for which the indulgence of a little cheap jingoism would be poor compensation. The wonder is that a man of President Cleveland's calibre should have been led into so nonsensical a declaration, which certainly could not have been expected from his past actions.

While Tupper the elder is contenting strenuously for closer trade relations with the mother country he ought to persuade Tupper the younger to withdraw that offensive utterance of his: "What is the whole policy of the motherland to-day? Driven from the civilized markets of the world, steadily and every year finding their output to those markets decreasing, they spend millions on their navy and millions on their army to force their wares and their goods and their merchandise into the uncivilized markets of the world, which they are endeavoring to occupy, to settle and control, driven there by the deadly effect upon them of the tremendous competition coming from the protectionist nations in the rest of the world."

By some mysterious process, the idea has been lodged in some convolutions of the Colonist's brain that the province of Manitoba was bound by the constitution to provide separate schools for the Catholic minority. The province was not bound to do anything of the kind, nor is the Dominion government bound by the constitution to step in with a Dominion act providing separate schools. Their excuse for attempting to do so was the judgment of the privy council, and now the Colonist says the judgment of the privy council has nothing to do with the matter. The Colonist organ seems to be wandering in a verbal maze of its own creation.

**WOMEN AND THE SCHOOL BOARD.**  
To the Editor:—There appears to be generally a disposition to criticize unfavorably the action of those who cast their ballots in favor of lady candidates only at the recent election for school trustees, and to take it for granted that all the plumpers for lady candidates were given by lady voters. If we have a secret ballot, and if the main object sought in the adoption of the ballot system, is to secure minorities' freedom from intimidation in the expression of their preference at the polls, this criticism and the assumption on which it rests is as unequal for as it is unfair. The assumption that the plumping for lady candidates was confined to voters of their own sex, comes from a consciousness that in like circumstances the accusers would have availed themselves of the same right. Under our system of electing trustees any number of electors sufficient to elect a poll, did they choose to act in concert, could elect the whole four, and in this way the lesser part of the electorate could elect the whole representation. If concerted action gives the minority this power, will it not more certainly do the same for the majority, and convert the ballot which we look upon as the weapon of freedom into an instrument of oppression? No; fair-minded men will for a moment content that the majority of men are not under the influence of a strong prejudice in favor of their own sex as compared with the opposite for representative positions. By far the greater proportion of electors for the school board are men. Under the influence of this prejudice the incentive to concerted action among them is very strong, and that it would be taken and be successful in the election to the school board would be a certainty. That our lady voters recognized this truth and acted upon it to my mind instead of being their condemnation, is a strong proof of their fitness to use the ballot to secure their rights. Let us reverse the conditions:

given that a majority of electors to the school board were ladies, and the counting of the ballots would prove that masculine moralizers by the score are capable of sneaking into a polling booth with the moral resolution to do that which they now so loudly condemn—yes, and if the motive was successful, to justify it. The true purpose of representative institutions should be to give all classes of electors representation according to numbers. All representative bodies should be a faithful reflection of the electorate which creates them. Elections by majorities in which each elector casts a single vote never did and never can produce this result, and elections at large in which the voters of each elector corresponds with the number of positions to be filled, instead of giving relief, as at one time it was expected to do, only aggravates the evil. The "plumping" at the election of trustees was not because of any disposition peculiar to women to make an unfair use of the ballot, but because our electors of our own sex not produce results which are fair, and is not calculated to do so. Our duty as men and women is to remedy the defect in our institutions which makes "plumping" the only refuge of the numerically weak. Let us adopt some system of proportional representation which will secure in our popular bodies a choice for all classes of our citizens according to their numbers, and the necessity for plumping will have passed away. It is not a question of property and duelling. He who so severely and unjustly censured the study of the problem, and sought their solution in the way of the only way by which their rights, and that of all minorities, can be permanently secured.

## THE YANKEE DUELLIST.

A Story of Mississippi Before Duelling Was Under the Ban.

Representative Boutner of Louisiana, has returned from Washington from New Orleans, and his friends are expressing their gratification that the "affair of honor" in which he was involved was settled without an exchange of shots. His associates will the house look upon him as a man who would fight, but it is doubtful that, as an abstract question, he believes in the propriety of duelling. He would probably have fought, had it been necessary, simply because it is the custom in that section and he is not timid. There are few men in congress now even among the old school Southern men, who believe in duelling. There are many, perhaps, who like Boutner, would fight if they thought it necessary to preserve their names from reproach, but they no longer believe in that sort of thing as natural and proper.

Catchings of Mississippi, was telling the other day of some early duelling in Mississippi. Now a man loses his citizenship for duelling in that state, but there was a time when it was regarded as quite the natural and proper thing to settle difficulties that way.

Catchings told a story of the experience of a writer from New England or Pennsylvania, some time before the war. His name was Robin, he was a young and of quiet, gentlemanly manners, not used to Southern ways, but disposed to like people alone. He came there to be cashier of one of the principal banks, a position which carried with it good social standing. In the spirit of the time it was determined by the men of the circle with which he might be expected to associate to make a test of his mettle. They began by their number picking a quarrel with him. He avoided the quarrel and did not see its purpose. One after the other tried to get him embroiled, without success. Then they began to put indignities upon him and to insult him. His only mode of resentment was to write a note to the cashier of the bank, and to look upon his isolation as simply his own voluntary retirement from the circle. He had become an object of contempt among the cavaliers, and finally it began to reflect upon the bank of which he was cashier. One day, after some particularly gross insult had been passed over by him with his accustomed silence, the president of the bank took him aside and explained the situation, adding that he must regain public respect or he would have to sever his connection with the bank. Robin asked what was expected of him, and it was explained that he must pick a quarrel with one of the offenders and fight a duel.

"Oh," he said, "I can do that. If it is necessary." He sent immediately a challenge to the man who had last put an indignity upon him. The man was one who had fought before and was regarded as a most accomplished duelist. He promptly accepted the challenge; they fought with pistols, and both were dangerously wounded. As soon as Robin got up he took up his torments in order challenging them systematically and deliberately. He fought eight or ten duels, killing some and wounding others of his antagonists. The excitement was declared off, and he was made a lion of. He prospered, became wealthy and prominent, but had the reputation of the most dangerous duelist in the state.

He simply devoted himself to the code, right and left, for him to protect or for none, he challenged men and fought them. It became his chief pleasure in life. He built a massive stone castle on the heights overlooking Vicksburg, which cost him an immense amount of money, and was known as Robin's folly. In this he had a long room fitted up as a library and armory. Here he had all sorts of weapons which might be used in duelling. Guns about the walls were broadswords, fells, pistols, etc., labeled with the particular duel that they had been used in.

The spiritless Yankee had become a terror. No one dared to offend him. He was just looking around for some one to fight. His extravagance finally brought financial reverses upon him. He was going to be brought to trial in the courts for a large sum of money owed by him to some parties outside the state. When he was styled of it, he wrote a note to each one of the members of the Vicksburg bar, notifying him that any lawyer who took the case would have to fight a duel. But one lawyer could be found willing to take the case. He was promptly challenged by Robin. They fought, and both were so seriously

wounded that they were confined to their beds for several months. Then it was discovered that Robin was insane. When forced into the first duel, the sight of his fallen antagonist had unbalanced his mind and made a monomaniac of him. Sane on all other subjects, he had become entirely irresponsible on this, and his career had been simply that of a dueling maniac. He ended his days in an asylum.—Correspondence Washington Star.

## OUR NATIONAL POLITICAL CIRCUUS.

Late advices from Ottawa are not calculated to inspire the average citizen with a very high conception of parliamentary institutions and responsible government as exemplified by the federal government. The recurring political crises at the capital must make the great body of electors wish for an opportunity to rid themselves of the whole crew of incompetents who, with one or two honorable exceptions, are devoting whatever ability they possess to the furthering of purely personal schemes and the gratification of individual likes and dislikes and, incidentally making a spectacle of themselves and the people whom they misrepresent. The latest cabinet upheaval has been caused by the resignation of seven of the ministers thereof who alleged that they could no longer work with the premier and requested him to resign. But Sir Mackenzie Bowell was not to be bluffed, and, standing manfully to his guns, proceeded to reconstruct his cabinet. When they saw that the scheme to compel Premier Bowell to resign did not work, the cats all came back, all except Sir C. H. Tupper, who was minister of justice, whose place in the cabinet is filled by his father, Sir Charles Tupper, in whose interests the cave was formed, he being the choice of the bolters for the premiership. The worst feature of the whole affair is the re-entry into public life of the Dominion to which he has never been an ornament of Tupper senior. The Conservative party is a very young political institution, and the destinies of the country unfortunately for a very long period, but if it is to be a Conservative government, the electors will surely choose the former as the lesser evil. This country has already had sufficient of the Tupper parasite to last it for all time to come.—Rev. John Macmillan.

For pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The French Academy occasionally awards a prize to persons whose extraordinary devotion to old-fashioned duty or right happens to become known. Lately such a prize of \$100 was awarded to a gentle soul who had sacrificed years and health in the gallant effort to support a sick sister and the latter's two small children. But when a reporter who hastened to carry the news to her reached the poor dwelling he found the household in tears. The young martyr to duty had just died.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.  
Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolle Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per wrapper, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

—George Marsden, newspaper dealer, is now located in the Adelphi building.

—Always ask for Okell & Morris' Jams and Jellies.

Lawyer—You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature was there about the watch?  
Witness—I had my sweetheart's picture in it.  
Lawyer—Ah! I see. A woman in the case.

By Special  
Royal Warrant  
To The Queen  
**SUNLIGHT SOAP**  
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1889.

**THE GREAT CLEANSER**  
REDUCED SIX CENTS  
TO ALL GROCERS

For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 23 Scott street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send post-paid a useful paper-bound book, 100 pages.  
G. B. KING, Victoria, agent for B. C.

## You Bargain Hunters!

Why do you attend auction sales? "Well," you say, "to get things cheap." Now if you could get new goods from a reliable firm at prices as low as those prevailing at auction sales you would purchase the new goods, wouldn't you? Certainly. Now then, we make this statement: Each and every article of our Large Stock of Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Oilcloths, etc., has been reduced to a Price as low as might reasonably be expected to prevail at an auction sale.

A visit to our establishment will convince the most sceptical that that statement is correct. Call and see us anyhow. No trouble to show Goods.

## B. C. Furniture Co. JACOB SEHL, Manager.

## Great Clearance Sale

### Hardware, Stoves and Tinware

#### FOR THIRTY DAYS.

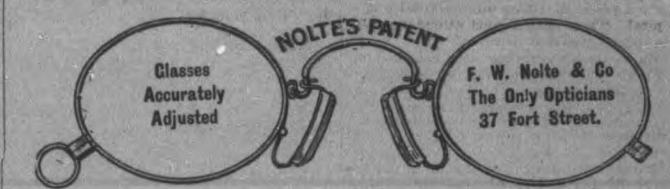
| FORMER PRICE                   | NEW PRICE       | FORMER PRICE                   | NEW PRICE  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| No. 8 Happy Thought Range...   | \$40.00 \$25.00 | No. 7 Handy Coal...            | 14.00 0.75 |
| No. 9 Happy Thought Range...   | 46.50 32.50     | Nos. 7 and 8 Tea Kettles, 60P. | 35         |
| No. 8 Richelieu...             | 24.00 17.00     | per bottom...                  | 65 35      |
| No. 9 Richelieu...             | 25.00 18.00     | Lanterns...                    | 75 40      |
| No. 8 Quick Sterling...        | 28.00 20.00     | Ten Pots...                    | 35 20      |
| No. 9 Honor Bright (wood cook) | 34.00 24.00     | Flour Sifters...               | 25 35      |
| No. 10 Brilliant...            | 28.00 20.00     | 10-Quart Tin Pails...          | 35 15      |
| No. 8 Saxon Bay...             | 22.00 15.50     | 10-Quart Gal. Iron Pails...    | 35 20      |
| No. 8 Hardstone...             | 18.00 12.50     | 12-Quart Gal. Iron Pails...    | 40 20      |
| No. 7 Domestic...              | 15.00 10.00     | Coffee Pots...                 | 25 10      |
| No. 7 Hero...                  | 11.00 7.75      | Children's Bath Tubs...        | 1.25 65    |
|                                |                 | Gal. Coal Hods...              | 60 30      |
|                                |                 | Black Coal Hods...             | 50 25      |

## PLOWS AND HARROWS.

| FORMER PRICE                 | NEW PRICE       | FORMER PRICE                 | NEW PRICE   |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Gem Plow...                  | \$13.50 \$10.00 | 3 Section Diamond Harrows... | 28.00 13.50 |
| Ontario Plow...              | 18.00 13.50     | Brush Breaker...             | 35.00 27.00 |
| Diamond Point Cultivators... | 13.50 10.00     |                              |             |

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### 42 JOHNSON STREET.



## VICTORIA THEATRE.

### ONE NIGHT ONLY—

## FRIDAY, JAN. 24th.

## Quid Pro Quo

### Prizes and Blanks

Box Office now open. J8-51

Medium.

Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on MRS. D. MEACHAM. She gives valuable information on all business, unites the separated, and can talk to your spirit friends. Fees reasonable. New York Hotel. Jan 24-25

B. C. Regiment Garrison Artillery

REGIMENTAL ORDER  
By Major Townley, Commanding.

The Companies at headquarters will parade in review order at the Drill Hall, James Bay, on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., to provide a guard of honor for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Provincial Legislative Assembly. Overcoats and leggings will be worn. The band will attend. The Staff is not required. By order.  
B. WILLIAMS, Major.  
Victoria, B. C., January 18, 1896 J8-12

"What do you do?"  
The ruler of Turkey gazed inquiringly at the proud Pash: who led his Kurdish Mamelukes.  
—"In case an arguing Armenian claims former friendship?"  
The Turkish trooper smiled grimly.  
—"He touched his scimitar significantly."  
—"don't do a thing but cut him dead and go calmly on my way."  
At a signal from the Sultan the massacre was resumed.

## Dominion Election.

OPPOSITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,  
No. 22 BROAD ST.

All persons opposed to the present Dominion Government, and who are willing to assist by their votes and influence in effecting a change of administration, are invited to call at the above address and leave their names with the secretary. Open day and evening.

Frequent Clearing Out Sales among Dry Goods Merchants have not yet resulted in Free Dry Goods; but it has placed first-class materials within the reach of all. So with

## Book Binding.

You can now obtain first-class Bindings at less than half the former prices. No necessity to let your Magazines or Music become destroyed for want of a cover, when a few cents will give a cheap and serviceable binding. Now is the time and 32 Langley St. the place.

Phil R. Smith,  
PRINTER,  
BOOK BINDER and  
MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

FINANCIAL.

The British Columbia Corporation,  
LIMITED,  
TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT ST., VICTORIA.

Immediate advances on all kinds of security at low rates of interest. Rents Collected, Estates Managed.  
ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Agents.



McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, Solicitors,  
or from  
**JOSHUA DAVIES,**  
Tax. & Ins.



## LORD WOLSELEY'S STORIES.

Charles Gordon in the Crimea—A Correspondent's Courage.

No one has ever given more graphic sketches of Lee and of Stonewall Jackson than Lord Wolseley can give, and his stories of the Crimea, of the Indian mutiny, of wars in China and Africa, are hardly to be equaled. Let us take a Crimean story first, premising solely that memory, however vivid, is not a photograph, and in this instance it is careless of incidental details, which added little but local color to the picture. The tale was elicited by a question as to whether Lord Wolseley knew Charles Gordon in the Crimea, and what he thought of him.

"Oh, yes," I knew Gordon—knew him very well. We were subalterns together; young fellows, just beginning life, full of spirit and go. In spite of all the hardships, the road before us seemed bright, interminable, always leading upward. Gordon and I were often together in the advanced works in front of the Redan. We had already come to look on Graham's courage as something almost supernatural. You know his height—well on to six feet six inches, I should say. Well, he used to stand up in the trenches and say no more attention to the Russian fire than if the bullets had been snowballs, and when he was relieved in the evening, instead of crawling along the trench under cover, he used to step out of it on to the open ground and make a bee line for quarters. At first the Russians were too astonished at this piece of cheek to take any steps to put a stop to it, but as it was repeated again and again, their sharpshooters grew more numerous, till at last a perfect mob of them used to wait for Graham's appearance, and then let fly. But he walked away with his back to them, evening after evening, as cool as a cucumber, and was never touched. Again and again we congratulated him, told him he had no business to make a cock-up of himself, but nothing we could say altered his resolution. "He'd be hung," he said, "before he'd take the trouble to crawl a quarter of a mile out of his way to avoid the Russian fire—let them shoot."

"And you," we asked, interrupting the narrator, "how used you to go to your tent?"

"Oh," he went on, modestly, with a gleam of humor in his eyes, "I crawled along the trench in the mud and slush till I was well beyond gunshot, I suppose my disposition was calculating and ambitious, I did not see what could be taken by getting a bullet in the back for no reason."

"And Gordon?" again we interrupted.

"That's the curious part of it," was the reply. "One evening Charles Gordon would link arms with Graham, and walk away as if a hailstorm of bullets had no power to hurt him, and the very next evening he would crawl along the trench after me, as if he would like to hide in the slush."

The second story is concerned with the man who will probably be found to have won enduring reputation, though not exactly the fame of the hero of the Crimea.

"War correspondents," exclaimed Lord Wolseley, "some of them are desperately brave, while others are anything but heroes. The majority, I think, do their duty well, even when it leads them into tight places. By-the-way, talking of tight places and war correspondents, I remember an incident that may interest you. It was at the beginning of the Ashanti campaign, just after our landing. A square-butt little man came up to me, and said, speaking slowly and with an unmistakable American accent—

"General, allow me to introduce myself. I am a correspondent of the New York Herald."

"To busy to attend to him, I cut him short with, 'What can I do for you sir?'"

"He replied imperturbably, with the same exasperating slowness, 'Well, General, I want to be as near to you as I can, if there is any action to be seen.'"

"Capt. Standish has charge of all the arrangements concerning correspondents, and went about my business."

"I saw no more of my correspondent with the aggravating coolness and slowness of speech for many a day. I did not even know whether he was accompanying the column or not."

"Personally speaking I was only in danger once during the whole expedition. It was shortly before we entered Koussou. I had pressed forward with the advanced troops, hoping to break the last effort at resistance and have done with the affair when the enemy, utilizing the heavy cover, came down and fairly surrounded us. For a few minutes the position was critical, and every man had to fight for the enemy's fire was poured in at close quarters. I lay pressed upon us from all sides, dodging from tree to tree, and continually easing closer, hoping to get hand to hand. In the hottest of it my attention was called to a man in civilian's clothes, who was some fifteen or twenty yards in front of me, and was completely surrounded by the advancing savages. He seemed to pay no attention to the danger he was in, but kneeling on one knee, took aim, and fired again and again, and I seemed to see that every time he fired a black man fell. I was fascinated by his danger and coolness. As our main body came up and the savages were driven back, I went forward to see that no harm came to my civilian friend, who rose just as I reached him. To my astonishment it was the correspondent out of the New York Herald, and he began again in the same calm, slow way—

"Well, General?"

"Again I interrupted him, 'You were lucky to escape. Didn't you see that you were surrounded?'"

"Well, General," he began again, "I guess I was too much occupied by the negroes in front to pay much attention to those behind."

"That was evidently the simple truth. Whatever men may say in the future about Henry M. Stanley, no one that saw him in danger will deny that his courage is of the first quality. I took a liking to him on the spot, and we became great friends; nor has anything occurred since to alter my opinion of him."—Saturday Review.

**Hood's is Wonderful.**

No less than wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, even after other preparations and physician's prescriptions have failed. The reason, however, is simple. When the blood is enriched and purified, disease disappears and good health returns, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

**HOOD'S PILLS** are prompt and efficient and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

## HOW INSECT'S BREATHE.

Take any moderately large insect and examine it closely. You will observe, even with the naked eye, that the insect is pierced with a number of holes, usually from eighteen to twenty in number. These minute apertures are apertures through which air is admitted to the system, and they are generally so wonderfully perfect that no extraneous matter can possibly effect an entrance. Sometimes these holes are furnished with a delicate pair of horny clasps, which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect. In other cases this class is far more numerous, they are densely fringed with stiff, hair-like bristles, which form a filter that admits nothing but air. This bristle filter is so perfectly yet so delicately made that it has been found absolutely impossible to force even such subtle fluid as spirits of wine through it. These apertures or "breathing holes" communicate with the large tubes, which extend along the entire body of the insect, furnishing fresh air to the whole system. Besides these two main tubes there are innumerable delicate branches, which run in all directions through the insect's body, continually dividing and subdividing until a wonderful network is the result. This mechanism allows air to penetrate into every fibre of the insect's system, even into the nerve lines of the gassy wings—providing it has wings—and into the feet and antennae.—St. Louis Republic.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

"We have just received another line of handsome piano lamps, together with a few wrought iron table lamps. Well, Bro."

—Insist upon your grocer giving you O'Neil & Morris' Jams.

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And Encyclopædia  
of Useful Information

... For 1896 ...

400 Pages.  
Price 25 cents.  
Now Ready for Delivery.

Subscribers to the Twice-a-Week Times, who have paid for 1896, and subscribers to the Daily Times who pay for two months in advance, will receive copies free. As the supply is limited, subscribers who wish to receive copies of this valuable reference book should comply with the conditions at once.

First Come First Served.

Address

## The Times,

Victoria, B. C.

## NO DOCTOR'S BILLS.

Sweden has doctors, but no doctor's bills. If you have occasion to call a physician you will find him not only skilful, but a highly educated and most honorable gentleman. You will also have another proof of the honesty of the Swedes and their friendliness to confidence in each other.

Swedish doctors send no bills to their patients. When you shall pay your physician is left entirely to your own choice. The rich pay him liberally whether they have need of his services or not, if he has been once retained by them. The poor pay him a small sum, and the very poor pay him nothing. Yet he visits the poor as faithfully as he does the rich.

On the last day of the year you put into an envelope, addressed to your physician, a sum of money which you think not only sufficient to compensate him, but in accordance with your position in life, and enclosing your card with the money, send the envelope by a servant to your doctor. The servant returns with the card of the doctor in a sealed envelope directed to you. This shows that he has received your money, and so word about the matter ever passes between you.

Should you send him nothing he will come and prescribe for you all the next year, and as long as you live, and he is too dignified to ever say a word about it.

—Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky and pliable to the comb and brush.

—Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

—Mistress—And, pray, why do you want to leave us, Anna?

—Cook—The doctor has ordered my servant a more generous diet.

## Light Weight

## Fibre Chamois

No. 10 is heavy enough for all sleeves and skirts when cut across the goods.

The medium weight, No. 20, is best for adding warmth and body to the capes, coats, wraps or lounging robes.

The heavy weight, No. 30, should only be used for collars, cuffs, belts or napkins.

Find the name on each yard.

Always Cut ...

Across the Goods

## \$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for each information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing, injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,  
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.A.  
Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1896.

## TRANSPORTATION

## LONDON TO VICTORIA

The Fine British Iron Ship

**DRUMCLIFF,**  
2408 Tons Register.

Will sail from London about the middle of February. For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.,  
1414-1m Temple Building.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**  
When you go East take the

## Popular and Scenic Route

Across the Continent.

FARES CHEAPER THAN VIA ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Sleeper and Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters running through without change to

TORONTO,  
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AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

For rates and information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Gen'l. Agent,  
GEO. M. BROWN, D. F. A.,  
Vancouver.

## TRANSPORTATION.

## —FOR—

## Puget Sound Points.

Reduced + Rates!

—ONLY—  
\$1.50 to Pt. Townsend.  
\$2.50 to Seattle.  
\$3.00 to Tacoma.

ON THE FINE STEAMER  
"City of Kingston"  
Leaving here daily, except Monday,  
at 9:00 A. M.  
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

**THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY**

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folson St., San Francisco.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change  
The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Mariposa, Thursday, Feb. 8th at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mail.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY  
S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 314 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 327 Market St.  
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.,  
General Agents,  
R. P. RITHE & CO., Agents,  
Victoria.

From London for Victoria Direct.

A first class sailing vessel will be dispatched from London for the port during the month of February. Cargo may be engaged at favorable rates on application to  
R. P. RITHE & CO., LTD.

## TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

## TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

## VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.  
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

## NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.  
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.  
For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.  
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.  
For Pender Islands and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

## NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast ports and Queen Charlotte Islands.

## BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.  
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.  
G. A. Carleton, Manager.

## General Steamship Agency.

## THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Ports

From Halifax.

Atlas Line, Monopoly ..... Feb. 8

Atlantic Line, Monopoly ..... Feb. 15

Atlantic Line, Monopoly ..... Feb. 22

From St. John.

Beaver Line, Winnipeg ..... Feb. 5

Beaver Line, Lake Huron ..... Feb. 12

From New York.

Canard Line, Aurania ..... Feb. 15

Canard Line, Aurania ..... Feb. 22

American Line, Paris ..... Feb. 5

American Line, Paris ..... Feb. 12

White Star Line, Britannic ..... Feb. 5

White Star Line, Majestic ..... Feb. 12

Red Star Line, Erieland ..... Feb. 5

Red Star Line, Erieland ..... Feb. 12

Nor. German Lloyd, Llan ..... Feb. 5

Nor. German Lloyd, Llan ..... Feb. 12

Anchor Line, Anchorita ..... Feb. 5

Anchor Line, Anchorita ..... Feb. 12

Alban State Line, Carthage ..... Feb. 5

Alban State Line, Carthage ..... Feb. 12

Saloon fares from \$40 to \$80, according to steamer and location of berth. Second class \$20.00 to \$40.00. Steerage \$2.00 to \$4.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from \$5 to \$10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends may save \$10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.

For sailing list, steamer accommodation, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

Cor. Fort and Government streets.

## ESQUIMALT &amp; NANAIMO RY.

## TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

## GOING NORTH.

Daily

Le. Victoria for Nanaimo and

Wellington ..... 8:00

Ar. Nanaimo ..... 8:15

Ar. Wellin ..... 8:30

GOING SOUTH.

Daily

Le. Wellington for Victoria

Ar. Victoria ..... 8:30

Le. Victoria for Nanaimo

Ar. Nanaimo ..... 8:45

For rates and information apply to the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.

H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Supt.

Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

## Spokane Falls &amp; Northern Ry.

## NELSON &amp; FORT SHEPPARD RY.

## ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Shioan Point.

## THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 A.M. LV. SPOKANE, Ar. 5:30 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Return passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

## ESQUIMALT &amp; NANAIMO RAILWAY.

## Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order.

Le. Victoria ..... Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Le. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Le. Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.

Le. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or storehouses apply on board, while the company's ticket office, Victoria station, store street.

## TO ALL

## POINTS ON PUGET SOUND

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.  
\*Daily except Monday.  
\*\*Daily except Sunday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight & Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 226 Morrison St. Portland, Ore.

**SS. "ROSALIE"**  
Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Saturdays.  
Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m.  
Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Saturdays.  
For tickets and information call on  
J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,  
75 Government Street.

## TRANSPORTATION.

## Free chair car

plentifully supplied with clean towels, soap and toilet arrangements; lighted with brilliant Pintsch gas, steam-heated, and just the thing to use if economy is to be considered; leaves Minneapolis every week day 5:45 p.m. St. Paul 6:25 p.m. on "Atlantic and Southern Express" via "The North-Western Line," arriving Chicago 8 a.m. This train also has superb Wagner Buffet Sleeper. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first-class line. For further information and illustrated Folder Free, please address T. W. Tisdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

F. W. Parker,  
Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

O. R. & N.  
Steamship Line

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

S. S. "RHOSINA," 3,800 tons dead weight, sails Jan. 22 direct to Japan, to be followed by the S. S. Altmore.

## PUGET SOUND &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA S.S. CO'Y

The S. S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 12th December for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. Davidson & Co., Commission Merchants and shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

## Victoria &amp; Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m. 5:15 p.m.

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:14 p.m.

## STEAMER MARY HARE

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering as follows:

MONDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Cowichan, Maple Bay, Venustus Bay and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

TUESDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

WEDNESDAYS—Same as Monday.

THURSDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Nanaimo, via Ganges Harbor and way ports.

FRIDAYS—Leave Nanaimo at 7 a.m. for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the captain on board, or to Victoria & Sidney Railway agents.

T. W. PATERSON, Manager.

A. F. BURLEIGH, RECEIVER.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC

## —RUNS—

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## THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South.

## TIME SCHEDULE.

QUICK Victoria Route. TORONTO

8:00 a.m. Lv. Minn. "City of Kingston" 11:47

11:45 a.m. Lv. Minn. "Victoria" 12:15 p.m. Ar. St. Paul

3:00 p.m. Lv. Minn. "Seattle" 3:30 p.m. Ar. St. Paul



## BRITISH COLUMBIA

• BURGOWNE BAY.

From our own correspondent.

Burgowne Bay, Jan. 21.—The annual Christmas party and distribution of prizes for the pupils of the Burgowne Bay district took place at the school house on Friday evening. The room looked very gay, decked in wreaths of evergreens entwined with chains of colored paper while a number of Chinese lanterns added largely to the general effect. The ladies of the district looked after the wants of the inner man and the appearance of the tables showed that the Christmas festivities were not yet forgotten. Mr. Fred. Ford, secretary of the board of trustees, occupied the chair. An elaborate programme was gone through, consisting of songs, recitations, organ recitals, and a violin duet, all of which were highly appreciated. Some of the recitations deserve special mention. "The Last Look," May Horst; "Prayer and Potatoes," Maude Lee; "The Song of the Dying Old Man to His Young Wife," Robbie Rogers, and the "Station Agent's Story," Polly Rogers. A special prize was given by Mr. Cooke for the best recitation of the evening. Mr. Stanford, of Pender, kindly acting as judge, and was awarded to Polly Rogers. After the prizes were distributed the chairman addressed the audience at considerable length. He dealt on the educational changes that had taken place in the district since Mr. Cooke took charge of the school, mentioning the four pupils who so creditably passed the teacher's examination, and attributed it to the system of instruction followed by the teacher and which he knew was based on the principles laid down by Dr. Arnold. He was glad to state as trustee that corporal punishment was unknown in the school, that the teacher ruled by his personal influence over the pupils and his sympathies with them, in a word, he was one of the pupils, and in his opinion, there lay the key of his success. He referred to the movement among a few well meaning people to have religious instruction introduced into the schools, and hoped that British Columbia would never see that day, believing that the common sense of the people would prevent such a calamity.

Mr. Cooke, in the course of his remarks, said he wished all present to know that he was absolutely opposed to the religious element being introduced into the public schools. He gave the matter considerable thought, and opined that not only was it impracticable, but would prove disastrous to the best interests of education in the province. The schools were for all shades of religious opinion; the teachers themselves represented all shades of religious opinion, and such being the case, he concluded that the idea was purely utopian, and could only cause endless trouble and mischief if ever unfortunately it took solid shape. He was opposed to corporal punishment, except in extreme cases, and hoped before long to see the cane banished from our schools by proper legislation. His remarks were loudly cheered.

The entertainment closed by singing "God Save the Queen," cheers being given for the ladies, teacher and chairman, the room was cleared and dancing commenced, which was kept up until the small hours of the morning.

## KOOTENAY.

Kootenay Mail.

The public school has been closed since Tuesday owing to the illness of Mr. F. W. Laing, the teacher, who is confined to the house with an attack of pleurisy.

The Consolation on French creek is again a producer, a condition which is very welcome to the owners after all the dead work of the past summer. J. Sweeney, Pete Levesque and J. McCrory are at work there and have taken out over \$400 worth of the yellow metal during the past four weeks.

Active operations on the Last Chance, McCulloch creek, have been suspended until, probably, March next. This suspension has been occasioned by the delay in receiving the large pump built in Vancouver last fall, which arrived too late to reach the mine before the close of the season for transportation.

The Silver Cup on Trout creek is being pushed on with a full force of men. The Great Northern is opening out better each foot advanced. There are quite a few men working on the creek, and some are making more than pay.

Burglars broke open the door of G. H. Ker & Wells' store, where the postoffice is kept, but they were frightened away without any booty. Another attempt at burglary was made the same evening.

## MR. DONALDSON RETIRES.

Will Not Contest Burrard District at the Coming Election.

D. Donaldson, who had proposed to contest Burrard district as a Mr. Carberry candidate at the coming Dominion election, has become a resident of Manitoba, and has therefore abandoned his intention. He sends the following letter to the Vancouver World:

Editor World: Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to intimate to my friends in the Burrard Electoral District that owing to recently made business arrangements which will demand my undivided attention and necessitate my residing in this province, it will therefore be impossible for me to be a candidate in your constituency at the approaching Dominion elections.

As a resident of Manitoba if the Federal government, at the dictation of Quebec, attempts to coerce this province, my friends at the Coast can rely upon the sentinels on the watch tower—sounding out the alarm, loud and clear—"Hands off Manitoba!"

Yours sincerely,  
D. DONALDSON.  
Manitoba, Jan. 15, 1896.

—Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, sciatica, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, humors and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

—Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. Gilmour & Macdonald.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

## WOMEN'S SUFFERINGS.

## UNTOLD ANGUISH OFTEN BORNE IN SILENCE.

A Plain Statement From One Woman Who Had Suffered Much at a Critical Period—It Points Out a Means of Relief to Others.

Every female who is nearing the critical period of a woman's life will be pleased to hear the story told by Mrs. Frank Murray, as follows:

Mrs. Frank Murray, who resides near Ogdensburg, N. Y., says: "I am 40 years of age and for a number of years resided in Prescott, Ont. We moved over here some time ago and have worked on this farm since. It is what is known as the Ferguson Farm and is about six miles out from the city. My husband is now working in Ogdensburg at his trade, that of stone mason, while my children and myself carry on the farm."

"I have been a great sufferer from sick headache, which would generally come on about evening, and I would be completely prostrated, not even able to lift my hand or help myself in any way. These spells would last about 24 hours, and would leave me so weakened in condition that for a few days I could scarcely drag about the house. Periodically the spells would come on me. I have also had considerable spinal trouble, the sharp, darting twinges of pain being most severe, following along my spine and to the back of my head."

"Have doctored much, but without result. I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and also later heard of the cures they had effected in a number of persons personally known to me, and it was their published stories that decided me to try them."

"I got some of the pills and after I had taken the first box I had no more headaches for several months. Last fall the headaches returned, however, and I took another box of the pills and am happy to say have not since been bothered."

"This summer my head began to have a heavy feeling, and at times I was quite dizzy, but no pains accompanied it. I now have more pills and though I've taken only a few I feel well again."

"I don't think any person could stand it a great while to be troubled as I was and stand the amount of pain. I know that Pink Pills are a good medicine and fully what they are represented to be. I have recommended them to some of my friends with beneficial results. Oh, yes, they have done wonders for me. I do all my own housework on the farm. We have a dairy of twelve cows and often when the boys are very busy getting in the crops I have milked all the cows alone."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing remedy for all troubles arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, such as pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, lack of ambition, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, on slight exertion, coldness of hands or feet, swelling of the feet and limbs, pain in the back, nervous headache, dizziness, loss of memory, feebleness of will, ringing in the ears, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, sciatica, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, and also for invigorating the blood and system when broken down from overwork, worry, disease, excesses, and indiscretions of living.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

SHIPPING GOLD TO EUROPE.  
Exactly What Happens in a Very Important Transaction.

Gold shipments to Europe are a financial necessity from time to time which very few people outside of Wall Street fully understand. The shipments, of course, are necessary to pay debts due to Europe. When a banker has such debts, which may be his own or his customers', the first thing he does is to draw a check for the amount upon his bank in "legals," that is, in legal tender notes. It is well understood that these notes are redeemable in gold upon presentation at the Treasury in Washington or at any of the sub-treasuries.

possibility from the moment it leaves the sub-treasury building.

Once in the office it is packed ready for shipment. John Shay occupies a position similar to that of "Honest" John Barclay, except that his duty is packing the metal and the manufacture of the kegs which hold it while in transit. The kegs used for this purpose are made from the best white oak obtainable, stoutly hooped with bands of steel. Shay has made them for ten years and has no competition. The bankers and exporters deal entirely with him, and long experience in the business has made him a reliable servant. The kegs are gauged to a nicety to hold \$50,000, no more nor less.

The canvas bags, each holding \$5,000, are ticketed when they leave the sub-treasury, and are not opened or recounted. Ten bags are placed in each keg, and after it is hooped up, a tape surrounding it is stamped and sealed with the private mark of the firm. "Honest" John Barclay's services are called into requisition again, and with his ten trusty guards, the gold is taken to the steamship pier.

Previous to this, however, a permit for shipping has been obtained from the steamship agent, which is exchanged on the dock for a receipt signed by the four ships by impregnable steel walls. He does not declare in the acknowledgment that the shipment is gold, but receipts for so many kegs said to contain gold. The purser's receipt is then presented to the agents of the company, who exchange it for a signed bill of lading, which completes the shipping transaction.

The purser has the kegs rolled on board the ship, and they are placed in the strong room. This is a compartment located amidships, surrounded on all four sides by impenetrable steel walls. The dimensions of the vault for such it in fact is—are about 12x12 feet, and in it are a number of iron safes of the burglar-proof variety, and in these the valuable kegs are stored. Although the freight charge on each million of kegs is \$1250—more than ten first class fares for the passage—no extra precautions are taken to guard the treasure while on the sea. This is primarily due to the fact that it would be impossible for anyone to get away with any part of the shipment as the officers of the boat periodically inspect the steel room to see that its contents are intact. Consequently should any daring crook or feather-brained crank attempt such a thing, the loss would be immediately discovered, and a search of the passengers would necessarily reveal its possession unless it had been consigned to the waves. But it is not on record that any such attempt has ever been made in the history of gold exportation.

Upon the arrival of the steamer in port, if the consignment be for an inland city, it is immediately transferred to land under a heavy guard, and placed aboard the train. Armed men, to the number of half a dozen, guard the kegs until their arrival at the city of their destination, and the transportation company furnishes another guard to accompany them to the consignee.

An insurance against loss may be had of nearly all of the insurance brokers. There are three classes of insurance—total loss, partial loss and general average loss. The total and partial loss requires no explanation, but the third is not well understood.

Should the ship break down at sea and require assistance to reach port, the salvage allowed by the marine laws is an exceedingly large one. For this, every bit of the cargo and every timber in the ship are liable, the vessel itself, first and the cargo afterwards. So to insure against any possible claim for salvage the gold shippers cover by insurance. The insurance is in force from the moment the gold leaves the sub-treasury in New York to its receipt and acknowledgment by the consignee on consignment. The insurance of general average losses is rare. Of cases where ships have sunk with gold on board there has been but one since gold exportation for commercial purposes began.

The steamer Schiller, of the North German Lloyd line, went down off the Scilly Islands eight years ago this winter with \$5,000,000 in gold coin on board. The insurance company which held the risk, together with the owners of the vessel, raised the sunken craft, and every penny was recovered. This involved an expense in raising the ship, but the insurance company came out without losing the risk.

After a receipt is given for the gold by the European banker it is weighed and counted for the first time, since having been carefully counted. Occasions are very rare where an error has been discovered.

The question has often been asked as to the reason why so much actual gold is exported when it could be deposited in New York and the exchange payable in gold issued upon the London correspondents of local bankers. The invariable reply to queries has been that no London house would enjoy having its New York correspondents hold in trust for them so much actual money. Gold is always readily sold at a profitable premium, while exchange payable in gold frequently becomes a drug on the market. Then again it might be destroyed through no fault of the New York house, by explosives, or some dire calamity of providence. Dynamite and gold! One suggests the other to the man who with "Honest" John Barclay hauls the stuff from place to place.

So the guards are heavily armed, and while they have no fear of a successful assault, they stand in mortal dread of some anæsthetic fiend hurling a bomb at the wagon. Nothing of this sort has ever happened, but it is one of those possibilities which are feared.

The nominal premium for the insurance of gold is six cents per hundred dollars, though there are discounts and special rates allowed. The regular rate would therefore be \$300.00 on a million dollars, which added to the freight, amounting to \$1250, would be \$1550.00 for taking a million of gold across the Atlantic, exclusive of the charges of "Honest" John Barclay and John Shay. Both Barclay and Shay work under special contracts and decline to tell the figures.

With all its possible temptations, gold exportation under the existing conditions is a devoid of actual excitement and feverish expectancy; robbery is a golden—New York World.

—Carpenter tools at Chenspide.

## THE TIMES ANNUAL.

This Valuable and Useful Work is Now Ready for Delivery.

The Times takes pleasure in announcing that the above work is now ready and may be obtained at the Times office. As the name implies it is full of useful information to all classes of readers. Business men, lawyers, clergy, politicians and all who wish authentic data and figures relating to Canada and the west at large should secure a copy. It contains over 400 pages; lists of over 1000 subjects; costs but 25 cents. Subscribers to the Twice-a-Week Times, who have paid for 1896, and subscribers to the Daily Times, who pay for two months in advance, will receive copies free. As the supply is limited, subscribers who wish to receive copies of this valuable reference book, should comply with the conditions, at once.

## One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

## WORDS IN ORDINARY USE.

The Number Is Estimated To Be Not More Than Three Thousand.

It is generally recognized that the number of words which we commonly use in our everyday lives is comparatively small, perhaps not more than two thousand or three thousand words, but instances of individuals who are acquainted with more and can use larger vocabularies are not unusual. Some stenographers declare that they have memorized and have instant use of as many as 5000 or 6000 word signs, while others in special work or research have acquired larger vocabularies.

Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron, in his entertaining "Butterfly Hunters," has brought together an interesting collection of facts in this regard. The volume is not one that takes particular note of language, but is one of adventure in the Antilles. The doctor, who has charge of a party of boy naturalists, gives them much information on a very wide range of topics, information which will, much of it, be new to the old as well as to the young.

"It has been estimated," says the doctor, in instructing the boys, "that Victor Hugo remembered and used accurately over 8000 words in his ordinary work as a writer; Cuvier, the French naturalist, and Louis Agassiz, the Swiss Zoologist, could promptly give the names, according to careful estimates, of over 5000 animals, in addition to the ordinary words they knew perfectly. It has been said that Dr. Asa Gray, the great botanist of Harvard, that he knew quite 8000 plants by name and at sight. But far the most remarkably trained memory with which I have had acquaintance was that of Dr. Joseph Leidy, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia. Dr. Leidy was not only a foremost geologist and mammalogist, having hundreds upon hundreds of the terms of those sciences upon his tongue's end, but he was a very good student of reptiles, fishes, insects and lesser things, and remarkably ready in remembering where their different species belonged in the great order of nature."

Besides this, he was an authority on microscopic life, especially minute parasites, was a fair botanist, one of the leading physicians and anatomists of his time, and a perfect encyclopedia of geography and exploration. Add to this a good memory for names and faces, and a familiarity with several foreign languages, and you get some idea of this man's powers in that respect. After a long conversation with him one day on this subject, I estimated that his memory enabled him to use 25,000 words at will."

Dr. Murray-Aaron gives the details of this estimate, which allows for English, geological and general science 2000 words each; three foreign languages, geographical, 2000 each; and technical and medical, 5000 each. This estimate does not seem to be an extravagant one. —Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Only fit for the kingdom—Mrs. Dash—is Mr. Gray in good society? Mrs. Dash—Oh, no! she's just one of my church acquaintances.

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

## CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nervousness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in constipation, cure and prevent this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in constipation, cure and prevent this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Acche they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

is the base of so many ills that Love is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not irritate the system, but by their gentle action place all who use them. In value at 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.  
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE &amp; WHOLESOME

My Husband Says I Can

## BEAT HIS MOTHER

at baking biscuits since I have been using

## WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER.

Diploma awarded 1895.



## The Great Muscle-Former

The nutritious elements of Beef that make muscle, sinew, and give strength, are supplied by

## Johnston's Fluid Beef.

Largely used by Athletes when training.

## EDITORS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS TESTIFY.

Men and Women in all Walks of Life Tell of the Remarkable Cures Wrought by South American Nervine Tonic.

SIX DOSES WILL CONVINCE THE MOST INCREDULOUS.



EDITOR COLWELL, OF PARIS, ONT., REVIEW.

Newspaper editors are almost as typical as the average physician on the subject of new remedies for sick people. Nothing short of a series of most remarkable and well authenticated cures will incline either an editor or a doctor to seriously consider the merits honestly claimed for a medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials of wonderful recoveries wrought with the Great South American Nervine Tonic were received from men and women all over the country before physicians began to prescribe this great remedy in chronic cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous prostration, sick headache, and as a tonic for building up systems rapped of vitality through protracted spells of sickness.

During his experience of nearly a quarter of a century as a newspaper publisher in Paris, Ont., Editor Colwell, of The Paris Review, has published hundreds of columns of paid medicine advertisements, and, no doubt, printed many a gracefully worded puff for his patrons as a matter of business, but in only a single instance, and that one warranted by his own personal experience, has he given a testimonial over his own signature. No other remedy ever offered the public has proved such a marvellous revelation to the most sceptical as the South American Nervine Tonic. It has never failed in its purpose, and it has cured when

doctors and other medicines were tried in vain.

"I was prostrated with a particularly severe attack of 'La Grippe,'" says Mr. Colwell, "and could find no relief from the intense pains and distress of the malady. I suffered day and night. The doctors did not help me, and I tried a number of medicines, but without relief. At this time I was advised to try the South American Nervine Tonic. Its effects were instantaneous. The first dose I took relieved me. I improved rapidly and grew stronger every day. Your Nervine Tonic cured me in a single week."

The South American Nervine Tonic rebuilds the life forces by its direct action on the nerves and the nerve centres, and it is this notable feature which distinguishes it from every other remedy in existence. The most eminent medical authorities now concede that fully two-thirds of all the physical ailments of humanity arise from exhaustion of the nerve forces. The South American Nervine Tonic acting direct upon the nerve centres and nerve tissues instantaneously supplies them with the true nourishment required, and that is why its invigorating effects upon the whole system are always felt immediately. For all nervous diseases, for general debility arising from enfeebled vitality, and for stomach troubles of every variety no other remedy can possibly take its place.

FOR SALE BY

Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

## MEETINGS.

## Notice.

The annual meeting of the Dutyman's Association will be held at the City Hall, New Westminster, on Friday, January 21, 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m.

A number of instructive papers will be presented and discussed. A question will be on the table.

All interested are invited to attend. Vancouver, B.C., January 21, 1896.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, President.  
A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary.

## Sun Life Assurance Co., OF CANADA.

Policies non-forfeitable and incontestable. Largest profits to policy holders. Money to loan on business blocks, improved farms and high class residential property.

A. H. HARMAN & CO., Agents for Victoria and District, 30 Broad street, Victoria.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Small advertisements at the rate of 10 cents per line, received up to 4 p.m. each day. Large ads. must be sent in earlier. "Change" for standing ads. received up to 11 a.m.



